ORTHOGRAPHY
AND
WORD ANALYSIS

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ELMER W. CAVINS

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WITHDRAWN

ORTHOGRAPHY

AND

WORD ANALYSIS

Including a Course in

Spelling, Phonics, and Pronunciation

BY

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Revised and Enlarged Edition

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Preface

This book is intended to serve as a text in word study for pupils in the upper grades. It is also well adapted to the needs of pupils in high schools and academies who do not study the languages, particularly Latin and Greek.

A REVISION OF THE ORTHOGRAPHY

It is a revised and enlarged edition of the author's *Orthography,* combined with his *Speller and Manual of Pronunciation.* The *Orthography* was first published in 1904. Several editions have been published since. But the author and publisher have been told many times that the book needed a complement; it was mainly a text on word analysis, and did not provide for spelling and pronunciation.

THE SPELLER AND MANUAL OF PRONUNCIATION

The first edition of the author's *Speller and Manual of Pronunciation* was published in September, 1913. In response to a letter from the author to all of the county superintendents of Illinois the addresses of three hundred teachers were received. They were supposed to be among the best upper grade teachers in thirty counties.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY OF THESE TEACHERS CONTRIBUTED WORDS

They were listed by the teachers in three classes, as follows: (1) words frequently misspelled; (2) words

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frequently mispronounced; (3) words whose meaning is not as definite as it should be in the minds of most pupils of the upper grades.

TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS SUBMITTED, 18,432

However, this number includes all duplicates, and most of the words were duplicated *many, many times.* From this rich, and in many respects interesting collection, 1600 words were selected for the *Speller* and *Manual of Pronunciation,* enough for a year's study, provided 200 are taken for each of eight months, 50 per week, 10 per day. To these have been added, for review, about 300 common words familiar to pupils in the intermediate grades.

THE TWO BOOKS COMBINED

This book being a revised and enlarged edition of the *Orthography,* combined with the *Speller and Manual of Pronunciation,* and providing as it does for the analysis, in Part One, of 1200 words; the study, in Part Two, of phonics and the correct pronunciation of 400 words frequently mispronounced; and the spelling, in Part Three, of 1500 words, constitutes *a complete text in word study.*

Because of the provisions made in this book for the three phases of word study, because of the careful choice of words, and because of the suggestions for using the time and efforts of teachers and pupils most economically and effectively, the author indulges the hope that the book will find favor with all who may give it a trial.

Introduction

BY DR. EDWIN C. HEWETT

I have long thought that the careful, discriminating study of words is much neglected in our schools. And I am glad to approve, and help to forward, anything that will promote such a study.

Not only will such a study improve a person's language greatly, but it will, at the same time, do much to improve the clearness and precision of his thinking; thought and language have a reciprocal effect.

If a child, while young, can be made to be interested in words themselves,—their origin, their exact meaning, their relations to each other and some of the changes in their meaning which result from their use,—he will be likely to retain that interest through life; it will be more likely to increase than to diminish.

It seems often to be assumed that a student can do nothing profitably with the study of words made up from Greek and Latin roots till he has acquired some mastery of those languages. But I know from experience and much observation that this is not true. Why should it be? Must one master Greek and Latin before he can understand that, in English words, *graph* means write; *ge* means earth; *phone* means sound; *cur* means run; *fin* means limit; *port* means carry, etc.?

And then having learned the meaning of the prefixes and suffixes, is it preposterous to train him to know the etymological significance of a few hundred words by showing him how they are built up?

Of course, we know that many words in common use have shades of meaning quite different from, and in some cases almost opposite to, their literal significance. But will not the student be better able to understand these derived meanings by knowing their literal significance than in any other way? At any rate, I am fully persuaded that such a study of words as this book proposes can be made very profitable to those pupils for whose use it is prepared.

The teacher will find, however, that the teaching of this subject will require much careful labor on his part. The mere learning of the meaning of prefixes and suffixes and of the roots themselves, with the brief remarks on the meaning of some of the words, will need to be supplemented by a careful mastery of it all on his part. And to this must be added much thought of his own, together with careful research in the great dictionaries. But to the earnest and intelligent teacher, such thought and research will yield very rich fruit in his own thinking, and in his use of English speech.

I cheerfully commend the book as a move in the right direction; and as adapted, in my opinion, to do much to supply a serious lack in the present work of the schools.

Foreword

PART TWO—PRONUNCIATION

Pupils learn in school but a small part of what they expect some day to know. The schools should give them good methods of getting knowledge, as well as knowledge itself. Certain, it seems, that pupils should learn to use the dictionary and should use it enough to get the "dictionary habit." They should know how to interpret and produce all the sounds of vowels and consonants when marked diacritically. Incidental attention to the phonetic table will not suffice. A systematic course in phonics and pronunciation is necessary.

Part Two of this book provides such a course. It is limited in scope, but all the essentials of such a course are included. A unique and valuable means of teaching pupils the elementary sounds of the vowels is presented in Number 5 with the Exercises under the head, *To Master the Foregoing Guide and Table.* The 400 words frequently mispronounced have been carefully selected. To learn their correct pronunciation is well worth while, but a greater benefit will come to the pupils who master the words of these lists—facility in using the dictionary to look up the pronunciation of other words.

Teachers who have not time to teach all the words prescribed in this book should select the most suitable from *all* of the lists, rather than to omit some lists entirely.

Furthermore, it is suggested that the words to omit are those most familiar, and those least familiar to the pupils. However, the selection for study should be made to suit the ability and needs of the pupils.

The *meanings* of words in Parts Two and Three not sufficiently familiar to pupils should be taught, as well as their *pronunciation* and their *spelling*. It is obviously a waste of time for a pupil to learn to spell and pronounce a word unless he knows how to use it.

Webster's New International Dictionary is authority for the diacritical markings given in Part Two. However, (C), for the Century Dictionary, and (S), for the Standard Dictionary, are placed by words which in these dictionaries have a marking not indicated in the New International.

PART THREE—SPELLING

As already indicated, the selection of words for spelling was done with the co-operation of thirty county superintendents and one hundred eighty teachers. A careful and painstaking effort was made to select *only familiar words which are difficult to spell.*

To economize the time of teachers and pupils some valuable suggestions on learning to spell are set down on the first ten pages of Part Three.

Three rules for spelling, which experience has shown to be of value, are given, and their importance is strongly emphasized. A list of review words familiar in usage to pupils in the intermediate grades, and some of the homonyms frequently used and most difficult for the pupils to master, have been added to the Twelve Lists in the first edition of the *Speller and Manual of Pronunciation.*

Spelling is the least important of the three phases of word study, but it cannot be neglected without serious loss to the pupils. Bad spelling is looked upon as a sign

of poor scholarship. Why? Because poor scholarship and bad spelling are so often seen together. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, but it is the rule nevertheless. Spelling is only a small part of a complete education, but it is a necessary part.

Simplified spelling is not used, or elsewhere referred to, in this book. Some who desire to use the book are distinctly opposed to simplified spelling. The author, however, believes that excellent reasons are behind the movement, some of which, perhaps, may not have been considered by those who oppose it. Any one desiring an alphabetical list of the simplified spellings recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board, or other information that may be instrumental in removing prejudice, should write to the Simplified Spelling Board, No. 1, Madison Avenue, New York.

PART ONE—WORD ANALYSIS

In Part One of this book 1200 words are analyzed. They are grouped in "families," each word of a family having a common *root,* or *prefix,* or *suffix.* There are of these elements, or component parts of words, 146 roots, 43 prefixes, and 31 suffixes, 220 in all.

In the revision of the *Orthography* the definitions and notes of explanation have been improved, and sentences, many of literary merit, to illustrate the uses of words have been added.

The author believes that word analysis has more value in education than is generally attributed to it. When Mr. Kennedy named his work on word analysis "What Words Say", he gave it the best possible title. Composite

words have a wealth of meaning; each syllable is significant. And, as a rule, only to those who can read this significance does the word yield its full meaning. Accuracy is the mark of a scholar. Accuracy in speech and in the understanding of speech cannot be attained by those whose knowledge of words is vague and general. Pupils should early learn how to interpret *what words say,* and to discriminate carefully in the use of words, for these are the tools which they are to use in all the various departments for acquiring knowledge.

To have a command of language one must know words which are the units of language; and, moreover, this knowledge must be a careful and discriminating knowledge.

Such a course in word analysis as this book provides will make large contributions to the vocabularies of pupils who diligently pursue the course. This kind of study will (1) acquaint pupils with new words; (2) give them definite and scholarly notions of words but vaguely known; (3) give them insight into thousands of words not here studied because of what they will learn of the meanings of roots, prefixes and suffixes.

DIRECTIONS TO PUPILS

TO ANALYZE A WORD

1 Name its component parts,—root, prefix, and suffix,—and give the literal meaning of each part.

Some words listed for analysis have no prefix, some have no suffix, some have neither prefix nor suffix.

2 Combine these meanings in a definition, supplying

additional words if necessary to make the sense complete.

This definition, since it includes the literal meanings of the parts of the word, is called a *literal* definition. In all such definitions in Part One the words defined and the exact meanings of their roots, prefixes, and suffixes are in Italics.

In exceptional cases, however, the exact literal meanings of the parts cannot be put together in a good definition. One or more of the parts must then be omitted, or represented by words which are not exactly literal.

3 Give the ordinary or generally accepted meaning of a word *if it differs from the literal or etymological meaning.*

The pupils who wish to enlarge their vocabularies should employ a great many synonyms in defining.

4 Illustrate the use of the word in a sentence.

A good example of the use of a word is as valuable to a learner as a perfect definition. Many of the illustrative sentences in Part One are interesting quotations and well worth committing to memory. As a general rule they are such examples of the use of the word as embody in a prominent or striking manner the idea for which it stands.

EXAMPLES

AVERT: *a,* away+*vert,* turn
To *turn away;* to ward off. "The evils which exist are necessary to *avert* greater evils."

DEIFY: *dei,* god+*fy,* to make
To make a *god* of; to praise and revere as a deity. The people of India *deify* the Ganges river.

HOSTILE: *host,* enemy+*ile,* belonging to
Belonging to or having the characteristics of an

enemy. Yon tower which rears its head so high invites the *hostile* winds.

PORTABLE: *port,* carry+*able,* capable of
Capable of being *carried* or moved from place to place; not stationary. A *portable* photograph gallery stopped for three days at the cross-roads near my home.

PEDESTAL: *ped,* foot+*stal,* stand
A base or *standing* place for the *feet;* the support for a statue, column, vase, etc. "When I see any one who can tell a story well I feel like putting him up on a *pedestal* and admiring him."—*Mrs. Lillie I. Bartlett.*

A careful study of the five examples given above will reveal that to analyze words a pupil must—

1 Learn some *facts*—meanings of the component parts of words.

2 Be careful in putting these facts together to make sensible definitions.

3 Use the dictionary to find the ordinary, or current meanings of words.

4 Find suitable sentences to illustrate their use.

ABBREVIATIONS

Part One contains many quotations and explanations from the great dictionaries. To save the space required for printing their names so frequently the following abbreviations are used: *N. I.* for The New International; *N. S.* for The New Standard; *N. E.* for the New English; *C.* for The Century.

The asterisk (*) after a word indicates that it appears on another page of Part One, with a helpful note of explanation, definition, or illustration. That page is given after the word in the index on pages 182 and 183.

PART ONE

WORD ANALYSIS

Seventh Year

FIRST MONTH

a, ab, abs=from, away

1 a *vert,** turn
2 ab *brevi* ate, short
3 ab *duct,* lead
4 ab *lut* ion, wash
5 ab *norm* al, rule
6 ab *origin* es, beginning
7 ab *rupt,* break
8 ab *sent,* be
9 ab *sorb,* suck
10 abs *tain,* hold

1 To *turn away;* to ward off. The evils which exist are necessary to *avert* greater evils.

2 To *shorten;* to take *from;* to make briefer.

3 To *lead* or take *away* improperly, whether by force or fraud; to kidnap. Brigands *abducted* Miss Stone, a missionary, and held her for a ransom.

4 An *ablution* is a *washing* or cleansing; especially as a religious rite. *Ablutions* in the East have always been more or less a part of religious worship.

5 Departing *from* the ordinary *rule* or standard; irregular; as, an *abnormal* appetite; an *abnormal* growth.

6 The inhabitants of a country *from* the *beginning;* the earliest inhabitants of which anything is known.

7 *Broken* off or *away;* beginning, ending, or changing suddenly; as, the address came to an *abrupt* conclusion. "My lady craves to know the cause of your *abrupt* departure."—*Shakespeare.*

8 To *be away;* missing; not present. "*Absent* in body, but present in spirit."—*Bible.*

9 To *suck* up; to drink in. A brick will *absorb* a pint of water. Animal and vegetable matters deposited in soils are *absorbed* by plants.

10 To *hold* oneself *from* doing or using something; especially from what gratifies the appetite; as, to *abstain* from luxuries; to refrain from the use of alcoholic beverages; to be a "total-*abstainer.*"

ambi, (amphi)=both, on both sides, around

1 ambi *dextr* ous, right hand
2 ambi *ti* on, go
3 amphi *bi* ous, life
4 amphi *theatre,* view

1 Having skill with *both* hands (as if *both* were *right hands*).

"My name is *Ambidexter,* I signify one
That with both hands finely can play."—*Preston.*

2 An eager desire to gain power or distinction; as, by obtaining office, fame, or wealth. (*Ambition* formerly meant a *going around* to solicit or obtain an office).

"Cromwell, I charge thee fling away *ambition,*
By that sin fell the angels."—*Shakespeare.*

3 Able to *live both* on land and in water. Turtles, seals, crocodiles, frogs, beavers and otters are *amphibious.*

4 An *amphitheater* is a building built circular so that spectators may *view* a performance from *both sides* or from all *around.* The Romans first constructed *amphitheaters* for combats, as of gladiators.

bene=well, good

1 bene *dict* ion, speak
2 bene *fact* or, do
3 bene *fic* ent, do
4 benefici *al,* pertaining to
5 bene *vol* ence, will
6 beni *gn* (genus), kind
7 benign *ant,* being
8 *nota* bene, note

1 A blessing pronounced at the close of divine service: (a prayer that it may be *well* with the audience.)

2 Andrew Carnegie is a *benefactor* to the reading public. "You great *benefactors,* sprinkle our society with thankfulness."—*Shakespeare.*

3 *Doing* or effecting *good;* performing acts of kindness; as, a *beneficent* Providence.

4 *Pertaining to* what *does good,* or is helpful; as *beneficial* showers. "Take up the rays o' the *beneficial* sun."—*Shakespeare.*

5 The disposition (or *will*) to do *good.* "The law of social *benevolence* requires that every man should endeavor to assist others."—*N. S.*

6 Of a *kind* and gentle disposition; generous. "The *benign* countenance of the Great Stone Face."—*Hawthorne.* "Creator, bounteous and *benign.*"—*N. I.*

8 *Note well;* observe carefully; take notice; usually abbreviated to N. B.

circum=around

1 circum *fer* ence, carry
2 circum *flex,* bend
3 circum *locut* ion, speak
4 circum *navig* ate, sail
5 circum *scribe,* write, draw
6 circum *spect,* look
7 circum *sta* nce, stand
8 circum *vent,* come

1 Think the *circumference* in the process of making; *carry* the crayon *around* in a circle to produce the *circumference.* "The spokes of a wheel move faster near the *circumference.*"

2 A wave or *bend* of the voice embracing a fall and a rise, or a rise and a fall, on the same syllable. A word meaning, literally, *bent around,* applied to accent mark.

3 *Speaking* in a *round*-about way. "*Circumlocution* is used especially when direct statement is intentionally avoided, or when a suitable term is not at hand." —*N. I.*

4 To *sail* completely around; as, to *circumnavigate* the earth.

5 To *draw* a bounding line *around;* hence, to mark out the limits of; to restrict; as, to *circumscribe* the power of royalty.

6 *Looking around* on all sides; examining carefully. "Of all these circumstances the slow *circumspect* eye of the magistrate took cognizance one by one."—*N. S.*

7 That which attends or relates to (*stands around,* as it were) an event, a person, or thing. In law, certain facts which tend to afford evidence are called *circumstantial* evidence. "If *circumstances* lead me, I will find where truth is hid."—*Shakespeare.*

8 To defeat or get the better of by craft or cunning; as to *circumvent* one's enemies. To *circumvent* one in any enterprise is to *come around* in an unexpected way for the purpose of gaining an advantage. "One that would *circumvent* God."—*Shakespeare.*

contra, (contro, counter)=against

1 contra *dict,* speak	4 counter *act,* act
2 contra *vene,* come	5 counter *balance,* scales
3 contra *st,* stand	6 contro *vers* y, turn

1 To *speak against;* to assert the opposite of. "Dear Duff, I prithee *contradict* thyself and say it is not so."—*Shakespeare.*

2 To *come against;* to oppose; to violate; as, Nature will not *contravene* her own laws.

3 To *stand* or set *against* or in opposition to; as, two or more objects of like kind, with a view to showing their difference. "It was his great delight to *contrast* the pleasures of home with the hardships of school."—*N. S.*

4 *To act against;* to do what hinders. An antidote will *counteract* the effect of poison.

5 (v.) To *weigh against* with equal weight. (n.) Any power or influence which equally opposes another. "Money is the *counterbalance* to all other things purchasable by it."—*N. I.*

6 A *turning against,* usually in a wordy dispute; debate; contention. "Let's stand aside and see the end of this *controversy.*"—*Shakespeare.*

ann=year

1 annu *al,* pertaining to
2 anni *vers* ary, turn
3 *bi* ennial,* two
4 *cent* ennial, hundred
5 *mille* nnium, thousand
6 *super* annuate, beyond

1 *Pertaining to* a *year;* yearly; as, *annual* interest. "The city strived God Neptune's *annual* feast to keep." —*Shakespeare.*

2 That day which *returns* once a *year,* commemorating some event. "Every *anniversary* of a birthday is the dispelling of a dream."

3 Lasting through *two years;* happening once in two years; as, the *biennial* meeting of the state legislature.

4 Happening once in a *hundred years.* The *Centennial* Exposition was held in Philadelphia in 1876, one *hundred years* after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

5 A period of a *thousand years.* Specifically, the thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth, based on Revelation XX, 1-5. Hence, figuratively, a time of good government, freedom from wickedness, and the like.

6 To cause to retire on account of age or infirmity (a person who is *beyond* the *years* of active service); as, to *superannuate* a bishop of the church.

art=skill

1 art *ist,* one who
2 arti *fic* ial, make
3 artist *ic,* pertaining to
4 art *less,* without

1 *One who* has *skill* in any of the fine arts: painting, drawing, architecture, sculpture, poetry, music.

2 Produced or *made* by art or *skill,* rather than by nature; imitation; as, *artificial* flowers; *artificial* diamonds. "Wet my cheeks with *artificial* tears."—*Shakespeare.*

3 *Pertaining to skill* in any field. "Another pleasure in his house is its *artistic* treasures."—*N. E.*

4 *Without skill;* especially without skill in fraud or deceit; childlike; sincere. "Suspicion lurks not in her *artless* breast."—*Cowper.*

aster, (astr)=star

1 aster *isk,* little
2 astr *olog* er, speak
3 astr *onomy,* distribute
4 dis *aster,* apart

1 Literally, a *little star;* a mark like a star used to refer to a note in the margin.

2 *One who speaks* about the *stars;* one who foretells events by the stars, or interprets the supposed influence of the stars. "*Astrologers* that future fates foreshow."—*Pope.*

3 The science which treats of the *distribution,* arrangement, size and motions of heavenly bodies (*stars*). "The Egyptians had a most singular knowledge of *astronomy.*"—*N. E.*

4 An unexpected misfortune; a terrible accident. (Formerly, an unfavorable aspect or influence of a *star.* "*Disaster* in the sun."—*Shakespeare*).

"Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's *disasters* in his morning face."
—*Goldsmith.*

aud=hear

1 aud *ible,* capable of
2 audit *ory,* pertaining to
3 audit *ors,* those who
4 *in* audible, not
5 audi *ence,* those who

1 *Capable of* being *heard;* loud enough to be heard. "The song of the cricket, that song which may be called an *"audible* stillness."—*N. S.*

2 *Pertaining* to the *hearing* or the sense of hearing.

"From each ear as he observes,
There creep two *auditory* nerves."—*Swift.*

3 *Those who hear;* people who assemble for the purpose of hearing music or discourse.

4 *Not capable of* being *heard;* indistinct. "The *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time."—*Shakespeare.*

5 An *audience* is a gathering of persons to listen to something, as a lecture, speech, or play. "There is no *audience* so hard to face as one of school children."—*N. S.*

SECOND MONTH

dis-(dif)=apart, from, away

1 dis *burse,* purse	7 dis *miss,* send
2 dis *cord,* heart	8 dis *pel,* drive
3 dis *credit,* believe	9 dis *pose,* put
4 dif *fer,* bear	10 dis *rupt,* break
5 dif *fuse,* pour	11 dis *sect,* cut
6 dis *loc* ate, place	12 dis *tend,* stretch

1 To pay out; to expend; as money (literally, *from* one's *purse,* but usually) from a public fund or treasury. "The duty of collecting and *disbursing* the revenues."

2 Want of harmony; not agreeing in opinion or in action. (Literally, *hearts apart*). "Trying to sow *discord* between man and man, class and class."—*Kingsley.*

3 To dis*believe;* to put no faith in; as, to *discredit* a rumor.

4 When two minds *differ,* one *bears* in one direction, the other in another, and thus they *bear apart:* they do not agree, or concur.

5 To *pour* out and cause to spread *apart,* as a fluid; to circulate; to scatter; as, to *diffuse* information. "*Diffuse* thy riches among thy friends."—*N. E.* "*Diffuse* great light over the history of those nations."—*Rollin.*

6 To *place apart;* to put out of position; as a limb or an organ.

7 To *dismiss* a congregation is to *send* the people (or allow them to go) *apart* to their homes.

8 To *drive away;* to cause to scatter, or vanish; as, to *dispel* clouds, vapors, cares, or doubts.

> "I loved, and love *dispelled* the fear
> That I should die an early death."
> —*Tennyson.*

9 To *dispose* of property is to part with it (*put* it *apart* from one). *Dispose* means, also, to arrange; as, to *dispose* the ships in the form of a crescent.

10 Rocks are *disrupted* when broken *apart.*

11 To *dissect* the eye of an ox is to *cut* it *apart* for examination.

12 To *stretch apart* in all directions; to expand; as, to *distend* the stomach by over eating. "And with their nostrils *distended,* inhaling the freshness of evening."—*Longfellow.*

extra=beyond

1 Extra *ordin* ary, order, rule (*ary,* relating to). *Relating to* what is *beyond* or out of the common *rule* or *order;* exceptional; unusual.

2 Extra *vag* ance, wander (ance, ing). A *wandering beyond* bounds, or out of the regular course; excessive. "Your *extravagance* will ruin me, Mrs. Tiffany!" "And your stinginess will ruin me, Mr. Tiffany!"

inter=between, among, through

1 inter *cede,* go
2 inter *cept,* take
3 inter *course,* run
4 inter *ject* ion, throw
5 inter *lop* er, run
6 inter *mingle,* mix
7 inter *pose,* place
8 inter *rogate,* ask
9 inter *sect,* cut
10 inter *val,* wall
11 inter *vene,* come
12 inter *view,* see

1 To *go between* parties for the purpose of reconciling those who differ; to plead in favor of another; as, to *intercede* for a friend.

2 To seize or *take between* the starting point and destination; as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger.

3 Frequent or habitual meeting with another (a *running between,* to and fro). *Intercourse* may be between nations, localities, or individuals, for interchange of merchandise or of ideas.

4 An *interjection* is a word *thrown* in *between* other words in a sentence to express emotion or feeling.

5 *One who runs* in *between* and intercepts the commerce of another; one who trades without license. One who thrusts himself into a place without right. "Such who are but *interlopers,* not staple merchants, nor of the company."—*Donner.*

6 To *mix together;* to intermix. "Party and faction will *intermingle.*"—*N. I.*

7 To protect the eyes from a strong light *interpose* (*place between* the eyes and light) a shade.

"Those who in quarrels *interpose*
Must often wipe a bloody nose."—*Gay.*

8 To *interrogate* is to *ask* questions. (The questions come *between* the answers).

9 To *cut through* or into so as to divide; as, a line *intersecting* another. To cross each other; as, two streets *intersect.*

10 An open space or stretch between things or limits; as, an *interval* of time. In music an *interval* is

the difference of pitch between two tones. (*Interval* formerly meant a space *between walls*).

11 To *come between* persons, things, or events; as, many years *intervened.*

12 An exchange of *views between* people; a meeting face to face; as, an *interview* with the President.

non=not, un

The prefix *non* may be joined to the leading word by means of a hyphen, or in most cases the hyphen should be dispensed with.

1 non compos mentis
2 nonconductor
3 nonessential
4 non-payment
5 nonplus
6 nonsense

1 *Com,* with + *pos,* power + *mentis,* of mind. Literally, *not with power of mind.* Not of sound mind; not capable of managing one's own affairs; mentally unbalanced.

2 A substance which does *not conduct* or transmit forms of energy; such as heat or electricity. Silk, glass, wax and rubber are *nonconductors* of electricity; wool is a *nonconductor* of heat.

5 *Plus* means more. Literally, a person is *nonplused* when he can do *no more* or go no further; puzzled; confounded; confused. "At first I must own I was a little *nonplused.*"

6 "A little *nonsense* now and then
Is relished by the wisest men."—*Anon.*

per=through, thoroughly, by

1 per *ambul* ate, walk
2 per *ceive,* take
3 per *cent,* hundred
4 per *col* ate, filter
5 per *enni* al, year
6 per *fect,* make
7 per *for* ate, bore
8 per *form,* form
9 per *fume,* smoke
10 per *mit,* let go
11 per *plex,* entangle
12 per *secute,* follow
13 per *sist,* stand
14 per *vade,* go
15 per *vert,* turn
16 per *vi* ous, way

1 To *walk through* or over; to ramble; stroll; as, he *perambulated* in the park.—*N. I.*

2 To *take* or obtain knowledge *through* the senses. To take with a thorough mental grasp; to understand. "Seeing, ye shall see and *perceive* not."—*Bible.*

3 *By* the *hundred;* as, six *per cent;* that is, six of each *hundred.*

4 To strain or *filter through;* as, water *percolates* through porous stone.

5 Continuing *through* the *year* or through many years; unfailing; unceasing; as, *perennial* springs; *perennial* courage.

7 To *bore through;* to make holes in; to pierce; as, the shots *perforated* the walls of the naval academy at Vera Cruz.

9 "To *perfume* means, literally, to *smoke thoroughly;* hence, to fill with scent or odor."—*Kennedy.*

10 (v.) To allow; to grant; as, his license *permits* him to practice law. (n.) A written license or permission given to authority; as a *permit* to inspect a house or factory.

11 To *entangle thoroughly.* "Love with doubts *perplexes* still the mind."—*Anon.*

12 To *follow* with persistence or *thoroughness;* specifically, to afflict or harass on account of adherence to a particular creed. The early Christians suffered *persecution.*

13 To take a *thorough stand;* to continue steadily in some state or course of action; especially in spite of opposition. "Thus to *persist* in doing wrong extenuates not wrong, but makes it much more heavy."—*C.*

14 To *go through;* to spread *through*out the whole. "God passes through and intimately *pervades* all things."—*Anon.*

15 To *turn* in another direction; to *turn thoroughly* from a former course. "Blessings unused, *pervert* into a waste."

16 Having a *way through;* capable of being penetrated; as, a *pervious* soil. "———to have their way free and *pervious* to all places."

clud, clus=shut

1 close	7 exclus *ion,* act of
2 clos *et,* little	8 *in* clude, within
3 *con* clude, together	9 *pre* clude, before
4 *dis* close, un	10 *re* cluse, back
5 *en* close, in	11 *se* clude, aside
6 *ex* clude, out	12 se clus *ion,* state of being

1 To *shut.*

2 A *small* side room in which clothing and other articles are kept *shut* away from view.

3 To bring to an end. (Formerly, to *shut* in or *together, as,* "The body of Christ was *concluded* in the grave.")

4 To *un-shut;* to open or uncover; to make known. "Tell me your secrets; I will not *disclose* them."—*Shakespeare.*

6 To *shut* or keep *out;* as, to *exclude* the light. "There are some kinds of evidence which the law *excludes* on the ground of public policy."—*N. S.*

8 To confine or *shut within;* as, the nut shell *includes* the kernel.—*N. I.*

9 To put an obstacle *before* or in the way of, in order to *shut* out; to prevent or hinder. The valves *preclude* the blood from entering the veins.—*N. I.*

10 One who lives in retirement (*shut* up or *back* from the world or public view); as a hermit, monk, or nun. One who goes very little into society. "He is a plain young man, a *recluse* in his nature, and very ignorant of the world."—*Mrs. Delany.*

11 To *shut* off or keep apart or *aside,* as from company or society; to hide; as, to *seclude* one's self from the rest of mankind.

12 "O blest *seclusion* from a jarring world."—*Cowper.*

cor, cord=heart

1 core
2 cordi *al,* relating to
3 *con* cord, with
4 cord *ate,* shaped
5 *dis* cord,* apart
6 discord *ant,* being
7 cour *age,* quality of

1 The *heart* or innermost part of a thing; as, the *core* of an apple.

2 *Relating to* the *heart;* hearty, sincere; as, a *cordial* greeting.

3 Heart *with heart;* hence, unity of sentiment or harmony. "Love quarrels oft in *concord* end."

4 *Heart shaped;* as a *cordate* leaf.

6 State of *being* out of harmony; harsh; jarring; as, *discordant* notes or sounds.

"For still their music seemed to start
Discordant echoes in each heart."
—*Longfellow.*

7 That *quality of* mind which enables one to meet danger and hardships with firmness; without fear, or faintness of *heart.* (Formerly, the heart was accounted the seat of feeling; hence, the derivative sense of *courage*). To a boy whose face was flushed from embarrassment: "*Courage,* my boy! That is the complexion of virtue."—*Diogenes.*

corpus, corpor=body

1 corpse
2 corps (pronounce core)
3 corpor *al,* relating to
4 corpu *lent,** full of
5 incorpor *ate,* make
6 corpus *cle,* small
7 corset
8 *habeas* corpus, you may have

1 The *body* only; hence, a dead body.

2 A *body* of soldiers; a number of persons associated or acting together; as, a *corps* of teachers.

3 *Relating* to the *body;* as, *corporal* punishment.

5 To *make into* a *body* in the legal sense, so that a number of individuals may transact business legally as one person.

6. A *small body;* a minute particle; as a blood *corpuscle.*

7 A close-fitting garment worn by women to support the *body* or to modify its shape.

8 Literally, *you may have the body.* A writ requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought into court that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated.

cura, curo=care

1 cure	5 *mani* cure, hand
2 cur *able,* capable of	6 *ac* cur ate, to
3 cur *ate,* one who	7 *pro* cure, for
4 curi *ous,* full of	8 *se* cure, aside

1 To take *care* of; to restore to health.

2 *Capable* of being cured or restored by *care.*

3 *One who* has the *care* of souls; a parish priest.

4 Eager to learn; inquisitive. (Formerly, *curious* meant *full of care,* or careful, nice, precise; as, "Men were not *curious* what syllables or particles they used.")

5 To *care* for the *hands* and nails.

6 Free from failure, error, or defeat; exact; as, an *accurate* measure, or statement. (A thing is made *accurate* by giving *care to* it.)

7 To obtain; to get. Literally, to look after; to *care for;* as, "I *procured* that rumor to spread."

8 *Aside* or free from *care,* anxiety, or fear; safe.

"The soul, *secure* in her existence, smiles
At the drawn dagger and defies its point."
—*Addison.*

THIRD MONTH

pre=before

1 pre *amble,* walk	11 pre *fer,* bring
2 pre *cede,* go	12 pre *fix,* fasten
3 pre ced *ent,* that which	13 pre *judice,* judgment
4 pre *cip* ice, head	14 pre *limin* ary, threshold
5 pre *clude*,* shut	15 pre *mature,* ripe
6 pre *coc* ious,* cook, ripe	16 pre *monit* ion, warning
7 pre *curs* or, run	17 pre *pare,* make ready
8 pre *destinate,* to determine	18 pre *posit* ion, place
9 pre *dict,* speak	19 pre *poster* ous, after
10 pre *face,* say	20 pre *scribe,* write

1 The introductory part of a discourse. (Formerly *preamble* meant to *walk* over *before*hand; as, "I will take a thorough view of those who have *preambled* this by-path.")

3 *That which* has *gone before.* A previous example of usage which has, in some measure at least, become established; as, a custom, habit, or rule. "'Twill be recorded for a *precedent,* and many an error, by the same example, will rush into the state."—*Shakespeare.*

4 A high and very steep cliff; an abrupt descent. (Formerly, a *head*long—*head first*—fall).

6 *Ripe* in understanding at an early age or *before* due time; as, a *precocious* child.

7 A *precursor* is a *forerunner.* That which precedes an event and indicates its approach. "Evil thoughts are *precursors* of a tempest in the soul."—*Anon.*

8 To *determine before*hand by an unchangeable purpose or decree; to foredoom. "Whom He did fore-

know He also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of His Son."—*Bible.*

11 To *prefer* one thing to another is to *bring* or set it *before* the other in estimation. To hold in greater liking or esteem.

13 A *prejudgment* formed without due examination. "*Prejudice* is the child of ignorance."

14 Literally, *before* the *threshold.* Preceding or leading up to something more important; as *preliminary* arrangements.

18 A *preposition* is so called because usually *placed before* the word with which it is phrased.

19 Anything is *preposterous* when it is contrary to nature, reason, or common sense. Literally, having that *last* which ought to be *first;* as, the "cart before the horse." "Dreams in the dead of the night are commonly monstrous and *preposterous.*"—*Scott.*

20 To lay down *before*hand in *writing* as a rule of action. "*Prescribe* not us our duties."

re=back, again

1 re *bound,* leap	14 re *ject,* throw
2 re *cede,** go	15 re *juven* ate, young
3 re *cluse,** shut	16 re *lapse,* slip
4 re *cogn* ize,* know	17 re *lease,* loose
5 re con *struct,* build	18 re *mit,* send
6 re *course,* run	19 re *nov* ate, new
7 re *create,* make	20 re *pel,* drive
8 re *cruit,* grow	21 re *plen* ish, fill
9 re *cur,* run	22 re *pulse,* drive
10 re *flect,** bend	23 re *sume,* take up
11 re *fresh,* new	24 re *surrect* ion, rise
12 re *hash,* chop	25 re *tain,* hold
13 re im *burse,* purse	26 re *tract,** draw

Use each of the above words in a sentence and illustrate its meaning, thus: A ball thrown against a brick wall will *rebound* (*leap back*).

6 Resort or application for help; source of aid or supply. One who adds to his indorsement of a note or check the words "without *recourse,*" says in effect, "You can't *run back* on me for payment."

9 To happen again or repeatedly; to return to the mind. (To *run back* to the same thoughts.)

12 To work over old material in a new form; as, to *rehash* old arguments.

13 To place *again* in a *purse,* treasury, or fund, an equivalent for that taken; to pay back; as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

15 To make as if *young again.* He was *rejuvenated* by new hope.

18 To *send back* value in return; as, to *remit* money for the payment of merchandise.

19 To make *new again;* to restore to good condition; as, to *renovate* a building.

23 To *take up again* after interruption; to begin again; as, to *resume* business.

25 To keep in possession; not to part with; as, to *retain* youthful vigor. (Literally, to detain or *hold back.* Obsolete.)

26 To with*draw* or take *back;* as, to *retract* hasty words, or wrong statements.

semi—half

1 semiannually
2 semicircle
3 semicolon
4 semitone
5 semivowel
6 semiweekly

4 A *semitone* is an interval equal to *half* a *tone* in the scale.

5 A *semivowel* is a sound having the character of both a *vowel* and a consonant, and used as both; *w* and *y* are *semivowels.*

Other words of this group are practically self-explaining.

super=over, above, beyond

1 super *annu* ate,* year
2 super *cili* ous, eyelid
3 super *fic* ial, face
4 super *flu* ous, flow
5 super *natur* al, nature
6 super *numer* ary, number
7 super *pose,* place
8 super *script* ion, write
9 super *struct* ure, build
10 super *vise,* see

2 Showing haughty and careless contempt, as by an elevation of the *eyebrows; over*bearing. "A *supercilious* nabob of the east, haughty and purseproud."—*Anon.*

3 Literally, not extending below (in depth *beyond*) the sur*face;* shallow. "She despised *superficiality* and looked deeper than the color of things."—*Anon.*

4 *Overflowing;* more than is needed; as, a composition abounding in *superfluous* words. "To speak by a vulgar adage, as *superfluous* as a side pocket to a cow."—*N. S.*

5 Being *beyond* or exceeding the powers of *nature.* Miracles were performed by *supernatural* power.

6 *Beyond* a stated or required *number;* as, a *supernumerary* officer in a regiment.

7 To *place over* or upon; as, one layer upon another.

8 A *superscription* is a *writing over* or upon; especially an address on a letter.

9 A *superstructure* is something built *over* something else; particularly, a building in relation to its foundation. "You have added to your natural endowment the *superstructure* of study."—*Dryden.*

10 To *oversee;* as, to *supervise* the erection of a house.

tri=three

1 tri *cuspid,* point
2 tri *cycle,* circle
3 tri *dent,* tooth
4 tri *later* al, side
5 tri *nomi* al, term
6 trio
7 tri *pod,* foot
8 trium *vir,* man

1 Having *three points;* as, the *tricuspid* teeth, or the *tricuspid* valves of the heart.

3 A *three-toothed* or three-pronged spear; specifically, a fishing spear.

"He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident,*
Or Jove for his power to thunder."

4 Having *three sides;* as, a triangle.

5 A *trinominal* in algebra is a quantity consisting of *three terms.*

6 A *trio* is a musical composition in *three* parts. Any three things grouped or associated together; a set of three.

7 A *tripod* has *three feet* or legs; as, a three-legged stool; or a three-legged frame for the support of a camera, telescope, surveyor's instrument, or the like.

8 One of a group of three men united in office or authority; specifically, in ancient Rome. The first *triumvirate* consisted of Pompey, Crassus and Julius Caesar.

duc=lead, draw

1 *ab* duct,* away
2 *aque* duct, water
3 *de* duct, from
4 duct *ile,* capable of
5 in *duce,* into
6 *intro* duction, into
7 *pro* duce, forth
8 *se* duce, aside

2 A *lead*way or artificial channel for conveying water. The *aqueduct* from the Lake District of England to the city of Manchester is ninety miles long.

4 *Capable of* being *drawn* out, as into wire or a thread; as, gold is more *ductile* than iron. "What mechanic's skill from the crude ore can spin the *ductile* gold?"—*N. S.*

6 An *introduction* is the initial step which *leads* people *into* one another's acquaintance. "Personal beauty is a better *introduction* than any letter."—*Diogenes.*

8 To *lead aside* or astray; to draw away from duty or right. "For who so firm that cannot be *seduced?*"—*Shakespeare.*

fac, fact=do, make

(fec, fic, fy, fea, fash are variations.)

1 fact	9 *arti* ficial,* skill
2 fact *ory,* place where	10 *bene* ficial,* good
3 facil *ity,* quality of	11 *sacri* fice, sacred
4 *bene* fact or,* good	12 *paci* fic, peace
5 *manu* fact ure, hand	13 feat
6 *ef* fect, (ex.) out	14 *de* feat, un
7 *per* fect, thoroughly	15 feas *ible,* capable of
8 *im* perfect, not	16 fashion

1 A *fact* is something *done* or brought to pass.

3 The *quality of* being easily *done* or performed; as, *facility* of movement. Practice gives wonderful *facility.*

5 Formerly, *manufacture* meant to *make* by *hand.*

6 An *effect* is something worked out or *done.* "That good *effects* may spring from words of love."—*Shakespeare.*

11 To set apart as sacred. Literally, to *make sacred.* "Love *sacrifices* all things to bless the thing it loves."—*Lytton.*

12 Pertaining to *peace.* Suited to *make* or restore peace. "He paused, and these *pacific* words ensued."—*Pope.*

13 A *feat* is an act, a deed, an exploit; something *done.* "Sleights of art and *feats* of strength went round."—*Goldsmith.*

15 *Capable of* being *done;* practicable. "It was not *feasible* to gratify so many ambitions."—*Beaconsfield.*

16 The *fashion* of a thing is, in a sense, the *make* of it. "The *fashion* wears out more apparel than the man." —*Shakespeare.*

fer, ferr=carry, bear, bring

1 *circum* fer ence,* around
2 *con* fer, together
3 *dif* fer,* apart
4 fert *ile,* capable of
5 *pro*(f)fer, forth
6 re fer *ee,* one who
7 *suf* fer, (sub) under
8 *trans* fer, across

5 To *bring* or put *forward;* to hold *forth* for acceptance; as, to *proffer* a gift.

7 To *suffer* is to *bear under;* to undergo.

NOTE.—*Ferr* is an irregular Latin verb, the principal parts of which are: *fero, ferre, tuli, latus.* The last form is found in a number of English words; as, dilate, elate, legislate, relate, superlative, translate. The meaning of the root in these words, as in the eight given above, is *bear, carry,* or *bring.*

fest=feast

1 fest *al.* *Pertaining to* a *feast,* a holiday or celebration.

2 fest *ive.* *Pertaining to* or becoming a *feast;* festal, joyous, gay.

3 festival. A time of *feasting* or celebration.

4 festivity. Joyousness, gayety, such as becomes a *feast.*

5 fête. Modern French, equivalent of *feast.*

FOURTH MONTH

uni=one

1 unit, one
3 un *ity,* ness
3 un *ion,* state of being
4 unite
5 *dis* unite, not
6 *re* unite, again
7 un *anim* ous, mind
8 unanim *ity,* state of being
9 uni *form,* form
10 uni *son,* sound

7 Being of *one mind;* agreeing in opinion; as, the members of the council were *unanimous.*

9 Having always the same (*one*) form, manner, or degree; as, the temperature is *uniform.* Of the same form with others; as, boxes, *uniform* in shape.

10 State of being in harmony; concord of *sound;* agreement. "I had the good fortune to act in *unison* with my colleague."—*Webster.*

anti=against, opposed to

1 anti *dote,* give
2 anti *pathy,* feel
3 anti *pod* es, foot
4 anti *thes* is, place
5 anti *soci* al, companion
6 ant *onym,* name

1 Something *given* to counteract (act *against*) poison or disease. "Sleep is a sure *antidote* of insanity."—*Alcott.*

"A man who has been poisoned, only need neglect the *antidote* and he will die."—*Drummond.*

2 A *feeling against* or antagonistic to a person or thing; as, *antipathy* to spiders. "No contraries hold more *antipathy* than I and such a knave."—*Shakespeare.*

3 Those who live on the *opposite* side of the globe. Our *antipodes* sleep while we wake. A person or thing exactly opposite to another; as in condition, character, or purpose.

4 *Antithesis,* in rhetoric, is a figure of speech which consists of one idea *placed against* another; a contrast. "The staid German temperament is the very *antithesis* of the excitable Italian."

5 A person is *antisocial* when he is averse or *opposed to* society, social intercourse, or *companionship.*

6 An *antonym* is a word directly *opposed to* another in meaning; as, sympathy is the *antonym* of antipathy.

dia=across, through, between

1 dia *gon* al, angle
2 dia *gram,* writing
3 dia *logue,* speech
4 dia *meter,* measure
5 dia *phragm,* fence
6 di *eresis,* take

1 A *diagonal* of a plane figure is a straight line *across* it from *angle* to *angle.*

2 A *diagram* is that which is marked out by lines drawn or *written across;* as, a figure, a plan.

3 A *dialogue* is a *speech between* two or more persons; especially, a formal conversation on the stage.

4 The *diameter* is the length or measure of a straight line *through* the center of a circle or an object from side to side.

5 The *diaphragm* is a membranous partition (or *fence*) *between* the thorax and abdomen.

6 The *dieresis* is a mark consisting of two dots placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to indicate that they are to be pronounced in separate syllables; **as, zoölogy, coöperate, preëmpt, reëcho.**

en=on, upon

1 en *dorse,* back
2 en *grave,* carve
3 en *throne,* throne
4 en *list,* list

1 To *endorse* a check is to write one's name *on* the *back* of it, and thus to secure its payment.

2 To cut or *carve* in *upon* some surface; as, to *engrave* an inscription.

3 To *enthrone* a king is to place him *upon* the seat of royalty or high authority.

4 To *enlist* men is to enroll or engage them for public service; military or naval service.

NOTE.—*en* in most words is the equivalent of the Latin *in,* meaning in, into, within; as in encage, encase, encircle, enclose, encourage, enrage, enroll, entangle, entice, entomb, entrap, entwine, envelop, enwrap.

foli=leaf

1 foliage. A cluster of *leaves.*

2 folio. A *leaf*-sheet folded once.

3 foil. A thin *leaf* of metal.

4 *tre* foil. A plant with *three leaves;* as, clover.

5 *port* folio. A case for *carrying* loose *leaves* of paper.

fort, forc=strong

1 fort
2 forti *fy,* make
3 *ef* fort, (ex.) out
4 forti *tude,* quality of
5 forc *ible,* capable of
6 *en* force, upon
7 *com* fort, with
8 *piano* forte, soft

1 A *fort* is a *strong*hold.

2 To *make strong;* to strengthen by means of forts or batteries; as, to *fortify* a town. Used figuratively: "Timidity was *fortified* by pride."—*Gibbon.* "Our efforts to *fortify* the virtue of the world will *fortify* our own."

3 An *effort* is a putting *out* of one's *strength* for the accomplishment of some end. See note 2 above.

4 *Strength* or firmness of mind in meeting danger, pain, or adversity. "*Fortitude* is needed where evils are to be overcome."—*D. S. Gregory.*

5 "How *forcible* are right words!"—*Bible.*

6 To use force or *strength upon;* as, to *enforce* obedience.

7 To *comfort* is to *strengthen with* hope and cheer; to give consolation to. "Rachel weeping for her children and would not be *comforted*."—*Bible*.

8. The *piano forte* is an instrument having *soft* and loud (*strong*) tones. The name is generally shortened to *piano*. "A lady whose *piano forte* playing I have heard extolled."—*N. E.*

fract, frang=break

1 frail	5 fract*ious,* quality of
2 frail*ty,* quality	6 frag*ile,* capable of
3 fract*ure,* that which	7 frag*ment,* that which
4 fract*ion,* that which	8 *in*fringe, in

1 Easily *broken;* fragile; weak. "An old bent man, worn and *frail*."—N. I. "All dust is *frail,* all flesh is weak."—*Whittier.*

2 A *quality* of things easily *broken.* The *frailty* of human resolutions. A moral weakness. "God knows our *frailty* and pities our weakness."—*Locke.*

3 (v.) To *break;* as, to *fracture* a bone.

(n.) A *fracture* is a *break;* or the act of breaking.

4 A *fraction* is a part or piece *broken* off; a quantity less than a unit. "Some niggard *fractions* of an hour." —*N. I.*

5 Apt to *break* out into a passion; cross; ugly; unruly; as, a *fractious* horse. "A terrible, peevish, *fractious* fellow."—*Irving.*

6 Easily *broken;* frail; delicate. "The stalk of ivy is tough and not *fragile*."—*Bacon.*

7 A *fragment* is a piece *broken* off. "Gather up the *fragments* that remain."—*Bible.*

8 To *infringe* is to *break in* upon; to trespass on another's rights. "Never let pleasure *infringe* on the domain of duty."—*Farrar.*

frater, fratr=brother

1 fratern *al,* pertaining to
2 fratern *ity,* that which
3 fratern *ize,* make
4 fratri *cide,* kill
5 friar

1 *Fraternal* means *brotherly;* like brothers.

2 A *fraternity* is an organization in *which* the members hold one another in *brotherly* relations. "*Fraternity* in action is the holiest of all ideas."—*Markham.*

3 To *fraternize* means to *make* a *brother* of; to receive into a fraternity.

4 *Fratricide* is the act of one who *kills* his own *brother.*

5 A *friar* is a *brother* of any religious order, but especially one of certain monastic orders of the Roman Catholic church.

FIFTH MONTH

mono=one, single, alone, solitary

1 mon *arch,* rule
2 mono *gam* y, marriage
3 mono *gram,* write
4 mono *logue,* speak
5 mono *mania,* mind
6 mo *nomi* al, term
7 mono *poly,** sell
8 mono *syllable,* syllable
9 mono *the* ism, God
10 mono *tone,* tone, sound

1 A *sole* or supreme *ruler;* one likened to a sole ruler in position; as, the oak is called the *monarch* of the forest.—*N. I.*

"I am *monarch* of all I survey;
My right there is none to dispute."
—*Cowper.*

2 *Marriage* with but *one* person, husband or wife, at the same time; opposed to bigamy or polygamy. In Rome *monogamy* was firmly established.

3 A *monogram* is a *single* character formed of two or more letters interwoven (as if done at *one writing*).

4 A *speaking* by *one* person; especially a story or drama told or performed by one person. "Wordsworth's finest passages are *monologues.*"—*Lowell.*

5 Derangement of the *mind* in regard to *one* subject only; unreasonable interest in some *one* thing. "A virtuous youth whose *monomania* was shooting."—*Kingsley.*

6 A *monomial* in algebra is an expression which consists of a *single term.*

7 The *sole* right to *sell* a certain article, or to sell it at a given place. "I will have no private *monopolies* to enrich one man and beggar a multitude."—*Burton.*

9 *Monotheism* is the doctrine or belief that there is but *one God.*

10 A *monotone* is a *single tone* without harmony or variety of pitch. "There is no music in *monotone.*"—*Black.*

"Tolling, tolling, tolling,
In what muffled *monotone.*"—*Poe.*

para=aside, beside, similar

1 para *ble* (ballo), throw
2 para *graph,* write
3 par *allel,* one another
4 para *phrase,* speak
5 para *site,* feed
6 par en *thesis,* put

1 A *parable* is a short fictitious narrative placed (*thrown*) *beside* something which it is intended to illustrate. "Declare unto us the *parable* of the tares."—*Bible.*

2 A *paragraph* was originally a mark or note of comment *written beside* the line or place where a division should be made; now a distinct part of a discourse or writing.

3 *Parallel* lines extend *beside one another.* "A smile like two *parallels* of latitude." "Time delves the *parallels* in beauty's brow."—*Shakespeare.*

4 *Paraphrasing* is telling (*speaking*) the *same* thing in other words. "In *paraphrase* the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense."—*C.* "His sermons are a living *paraphrase* upon his practice."—*N. I.*

5 A *parasite* is an animal or plant which lives *beside* or in another organism on which it *feeds;* as, lice, tapeworm, mistletoe. "In our present order, people support a horde of rich and idle *parasites,* who get and get but give nothing."

6 Marks of *parenthesis* are often used for a word, phrase, clause, or sentence *put in* by way of explanation to what it stands *beside.*

peri=around

1 peri *anth,* flower
2 peri *cardium,* heart
3 peri *meter,* measure
4 peri *tone* um, stretch
5 peri *osté* um, bone

1 The *perianth* is the floral envelope *around* the *flower.*

2 The *pericardium* is the membrane which *surrounds* the *heart.*

3 The *perimeter* of a figure is the outer boundary or *measure around* it.

4 The *peritoneum* is the membrane which is *stretched around* the abdomen.

5 The *periosteum* is the membrane *around* the *bones.*

syn (syl, sym)=with, together

1 syl *lable,* take
2 sym *pathy,** feel
3 sym *phony,* sound
4 syn *onym,* name
5 syn *ops* is, view
6 syn *thesis,* put, place

1 Literally, a *syllable* is two or more sounds *taken together,* or uttered by one impulse of the voice. Many syllables, however, comprise but one sound.

3 A *symphony* is a *sounding together;* a harmony of sounds, whether vocal or instrumental, or both.

"The trumpets sound
And warlike *symphony* is heard around."
—*Dryden.*

4 Literally, a *synonym* is a word having the *same name;* but it is applied to words of like or kindred meaning. A boy's definition: "The word you can use when you don't know how to spell the other word."

5 A *synopsis* is a *view* of the whole *together.* A summary giving a brief general view of some subject. "That the reader may see in one view the exactness of the method, as well as force of the argument, I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle."—*Warburton.*

6 The *putting* of two or more things *together. Synthesis* is the opposite of analysis.

tele=far (distance)

1 tele *gram,* write
2 tele *graph,* write
3 tele *pathy,* feel
4 tele *phone,* sound
5 tele *scope,* view

1 and 2 A *telegram* is a message transmitted (*written*) from *afar.* The *telegraph* is an instrument used in sending *telegrams.*

3 *Telepathy* is the supposed communication of one mind with another at a *distance,* not through the ordinary methods, but through *feeling;* thought transference; mind-reading.

liber=free

1 liber *al,* relating to
2 *il* liberal, not
3 liberal *ity,* quality of
4 liberat *or,* one who
5 liberal *ize,* make
6 *de* liver, from

1 *Relating to* or possessing a *free* and generous heart; as, a *liberal* giver. A good vocabulary is a preparation for, and indeed a part of, a *liberal* education.

3 The *quality of* being *free* or generous; as, the *liberality* of a gift or giver. True *liberality* consists as much in giving at the right time as in giving largely.

4 Garibaldi was an Italian patriot and *liberator*.

5 To *make free;* as, to free from narrow views and prejudices. "Classical education *liberalizes* the mind."—*De Quincey.*

6 To set *free from* bondage or restraint. "And lead us not into temptation, but *deliver* us from evil."—*The Lord's Prayer.*

liter=letter

1 letter 2 letters 5 *al* literation, to
3 liter *ary*, pertaining to 6 liter *al*, relating to
4 *il* literate, not 7 *ob* literate, against

1 *Letter* (from Latin *linere*, to besmear), so called because smeared on parchment and not cut on wood.

2 *Letters* usually means literature in general; hence, knowledge gained from books; literary culture. "American Men of *Letters.*"

4 Ignorant of *letters* or books; uneducated; specifically *not* able to read.

5 *Alliteration* is a repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of two or more words in close succession. Examples: "A whole fleet of *b*ulky *b*ottomed *b*oats." "What a *t*ale of *t*error now *t*heir *t*urbulency *t*ells." "*Apt a*lliteration's *a*rtful *a*id."—*Churchill.* Literally, *letter to letter.*

6 According to the *letter*, not figurative; as, the *literal* meaning of a word or sentence. Following the exact words; as, a *literal* translation.

7 In *obliterate, ob* means *against* or the reverse. The reverse of *besmear* is to rub off; hence, to *obliterate* means to rub out; to erase.

NOTE.—Other words from the same root are, literally, illiteracy, literati, literature, literalize, literalist.

man (manus)=hand

1 *bi* mana, two
2 e man *cip* ate, take
3 man *acle,* cuff
4 manu *al,* pertaining to
5 manu *fact* ory, make
6 manu *script,* write

1 *Bimana* is a term applied to man as a special order of mammalia. Animals having *two hands.*

2 To *emancipate* a slave is to *take* him *out* of the *hands* of his master. "No man can quite *emancipate* himself from his age and country."—*Emerson.*

3 The word *manacle* comes from *manicula,* which means *handcuff.*

4 Performed, made, or used by the *hands;* as, *manual* labor; *manual* arts.

6 *Hand writing;* especially an author's copy of his work from which the printed copies are made; abbreviated to MS., plural MSS.

mater=mother

1 *alma* mater, foster
2 matern *al,* pertaining to
3 matern *ity,* state of being
4 matri *cide,* kill
5 metro *polis,* city
6 metropolit *an,* relating to
7 matron
8 matron *ly,* like

1 Literally, *alma mater* means *foster mother.* It is applied by students to the university or college in which they have been trained.

5 The *mother city;* the chief city of a state or country. Chicago is the *metropolis* of Illinois.

6 *Relating to* the metropolis; as, a *metropolitan* newspaper.

7 A woman with *motherly* duties; as, the *matron* of a school or hospital.

SIXTH MONTH

able=capable of, fit to be

1 *ar* able, plow
2 *cap* able, take, hold
3 *dur* able, last, hard
4 *lia* ble, bind
5 *mut* able, change
6 *laud* able, praise
7 *port* able, carry
8 *soci* able, companion
9 *ten* able, hold
10 *us* able, use

1 *Arable* land is *capable of* being plowed. The *arable* lands in the Rocky Mountains are mainly in the valley.

2 A *capable* mind can *take* and *hold* ideas (understand and remember).

4 One is *liable* for a debt when legally *bound* to pay it.

5 *Capable of* or liable to *change;* changeable in form, state, or quality, in disposition, purpose, or opinion. "Most *mutable* in wishes."—*N. I.*

6 *Fit to be praised;* praiseworthy; as, *laudable* deeds and actions; a *laudable* ambition.

7 A *portable* library is one fitted for being *carried* from place to place.

9 *Capable of* being *held* or defended; as, a *tenable* fortress; *tenable* ground for argument.

acy=state of being, office of

1 *celib* acy, unmarried
2 *delic* acy, pleasing
3 *magistr* acy, master
4 *obdur* acy, hard
5 *obstin* acy, firmly set
6 *pap* acy, pope
7 *intim* acy, inmost
8 *intric* acy, entangle

1 *Celibacy* is the *state of being unmarried;* especially that of a bachelor or of one bound by vows not to marry.

2 *State of being* delicate, or *pleasing* to the senses; agreeableness; fineness; delightfulness; as, *delicacy* of flavor; *delicacy* of coloring.

3 The *office of master;* of one clothed with power, as a civil officer.

4 The *state of being hardened;* especially against moral influences; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked. "He is so constant in his resolutions it passes almost to *obduracy.*"

5 *Firm,* and usually unreasonable, adherence to some purpose, opinion, or course of action; stubbornness. "They argue with an *obstinacy* worthy the cause of truth."—*Goldsmith.*

6 *Office of* the *Pope,* the official head of the Roman Catholic church. "The theory of the *papacy* is that the Pope is the successor of St. Peter."—*N. S.*

7 *Intimacy* is the *state of being inmost* or near in relationship; close familiarity; nearness in friendship. "The closest *intimacy* was immediately struck up between them."—*Hervey.*

8 *Intricacy* is the *quality of being entangled;* perplexity; as, the *intricacy* of a plot, or of a problem.

an=pertaining to

This suffix is seldom used except with names of countries and states. It means, *pertaining to* what is of that country or state; as, American history, American products, American people.

1 African
2 Alaskan
3 Armenian
4 Australian
5 Bolivian
6 Bulgarian
7 Corsican
8 European
9 Georgian
10 Hawaiian
11 Indian
12 Mexican
13 Ohioan
14 Persian
15 Russian
16 amphibian
17 republican
18 metropolitan*

16 See amphibious (use index).

ary=one who, that which

1 ad *vers* ary, turn
2 *anni* vers ary,* year
3 *antiqu* ary, ancient
4 *drom* ed ary, run
5 *miss* ion ary, send
6 *e* miss ary, out
7 *not* ary, note
8 *sal* ary, salt
9 *secret* ary, secret

1 Literally, an *adversary* is *one who turns toward* another (to oppose him); hence, one who turns against another; an enemy. "The Lord will take vengeance on His *adversaries.*"—*Bible.*

3 An *antiquary* is *one who* collects and examines old (*ancient*) things; as, coins, medals, weapons.

4 A *dromedary* is a thorough-bred Arabian camel of more than ordinary speed and bottom; hence, well adapted for *running.*

5 A *missionary* is *one who* is *sent* on a mission; especially one sent to propagate religion.

6 An *emissary* is *one who* is *sent out;* especially one sent on secret business, as a spy. "I am charged with being an *emissary* to France."—*Robert Emmet.*

7 A *notary* was formerly *one whose* vocation was to make *notes* or memoranda of acts of others. Now, a public officer usually spoken of as notary public.

8 A *salary* was formerly an allowance (*that which* was) given to Roman soldiers with which to buy *salt.*

9 A *secretary* was formerly *one who* was intrusted with the private or *secret* matters of his chief. One employed to do clerical work.

NOTE.—*Ary* is also a suffix of adjectives, meaning *relating to;* as in, arbitrary, contrary, culinary, exemplary, antiquary, hereditary, military, primary, revolutionary, solitary, secondary, visionary. *Ary* also means *place where;* as in, granary, infirmary, library, seminary, sanctuary.

ate=having (shaped) like

1 *altern* ate, other
2 *cord* ate,* heart
3 *corrug* ate, wrinkle
4 *dent* ate, tooth
5 *ov* ate, egg
6 *palm* ate, hand
7 *serr* ate, saw
8 *stell* ate, star

The words of the above list characterize the shapes of flowers and leaves, their margins and arrangement. Classes in nature study may profitably choose other words of the same kind from the following. They are practically self-explanatory. It is recommended that the plants be brought into the classroom and examined as the words are assigned. From the big dictionaries pupils can learn the meanings of the roots. Choose the words that can be most conveniently illustrated:

9 acuminate, 10 aggregate, 11 auriculate, 12 pinnate, 13 bipinnate, 14 campanulate, 15 crenate, 16 cruciate, 17 cuneate, 18 cuspidate, 19 digitate, 20 glomerate, 21 hastate, 22 labiate, 23 lanceolate, 24 lineate, 25 lunate, 26 lyrate, 27 obcordate, 28 obovate, 29 orbiculate, 30 peltate, 31 perfoliate, 32 reticulate, 33 sagittate, 34 turbinate, 35 umbellate.

pel, puls=drive

1 *dis* pel,* apart
2 *ex* pel, out
3 ex puls *ion*, act of
4 *im* pel, on
5 *im* pulse, on
6 pulse
7 *pro* pel, forward
8 *re* pel, back
9 *re* pulse, back
10 re puls *ive*, quality of

2 To *drive out;* to cut off from membership in an institution; as, to *expel* a pupil from school.

3 The *act of driving out.* The *expulsion* of the Acadians.

4 To *drive* or urge forward or *on.* "I cannot tell what *impels* me to speak thus boldly."

5 "The new *impulse* of freedom reaches not a race only but also a sex."—*Julia Ward Howe.*

6 The *pulse* is caused by *driving* the blood through the arteries.

7 To *drive forward;* to cause to move on. Each galley was *propelled* by fifty oars.

pend, pens=hang

1 *ap* pend, to	7 pend *ant,* that which
2 ap pend *age,* that which	8 pendulum
3 *de* pend, from	9 *per* pendicular, through
4 depend *ent,* one who	10 *sus* pend, under
5 *in* dependent, not	11 suspend *er,* that which
6 *im* pend, over	12 suspens *ion,* state of

1 To *hang* or attach to; to add as something subordinate. To *append* notes to a book.

2 An *appendage* is *that which hangs to* something as a part of it. "This little pensive *appendage* or tender (the moon) to our fuming engine of an earth."—*De Quincey.*

3 To *hang from;* to be fastened or attached to something above; to rely upon.

4 A *dependent* is *one who* relies (*hangs*) on another for support.

6 To *hang over;* be ready to fall; threaten. "Destruction sure o'er all your heads *impends.*"—*Pope.*

7 A *pendant* is *that which hangs* from something else; as, an earring or a tassel.

8 The *pendulum* of a clock *hangs* and swings to and fro.

9 A plumb line is a line *perpendicular* to the horizon *hanging* (*through* the air).

10 *Suspend.* To *hang underneath.*

ped (pod)=foot

1 *anti* podes,* against
2 *bi* ped, two
3 *centi* ped, hundred
4 *ex* pedite, out
5 *im* pede, in
6 impedi *ment,* that which
7 ped *al,* pertaining to
8 pede *stal,* stand
9 pedestr *ian,* one who
10 pedun *cle,* little
11 quadru *ped,* four
12 *tri* pod,* three
13 *octo* pus, eight
14 pedi *gree,* crane

2 A *two-footed* animal, as man. ("Man has been defined as a *biped* without feathers."—*Duke of Argyll.*)

3 The *centiped* is so called from its having a great many legs (*feet*), indefinitely a *hundred,* there being a pair to each segment of the body.

4 *Expedite* literally means to take the *feet out* of entanglement; hence, to hasten. "To *expedite* your glorious march."—*Milton.*

5 *Impede* literally means to entangle the *feet;* hence, to obstruct the motion of; as, to *impede* progress. "My load, light as it was, *impeded* me."—*Tyndall.*

6 An *impediment* is *that which* impedes, or hinders; obstruction.

> "Thus far into the bowels of the land
> Have we marched on without *impediment.*"
> —*Shakespeare.*

7 (n.) A *pedal is* a lever acted on by the *foot;* as, the *pedal* of a bicycle, or of a sewing machine. (a.) *Pertaining to* the *feet;* as, the *pedal* extremities.

8 A *pedestal* is a base (or *standing* place for the *feet*) of a statue, column, vase, etc. "When I see any one who can tell a story well I feel like putting him up on a little *pedestal* and admiring him."—*Mrs. Lillie Bartlett.*

9 A *pedestrian* is *one who* makes walking (going on *foot*) a specialty.

10 A *peduncle* is a (*little*) *foot*stalk of a flower or leaf.

13 *Octopus.* An *eight-footed* or armed cuttlefish. Figuratively, any organized power regarded as many armed and having a far-reaching influence, especially harmful.

14 *Pedigree* means, literally, *crane's foot.* Supposedly so called on account of a fancied resemblance of the lines of a pedigree, as drawn out on paper, to a crane's foot. (Compare crow's feet, applied to the lines of age about the eyes).

"Whose *pedigree* traced to earth's earliest years,
Is longer than anything else but their ears."
—*Lowell.*

pon, pos=place, put

1	*ap* position, to	11	*ex* pose, out
2	*com* pose, together	12	*im* pose, upon
3	compos *ite,* being	13	*inter* pose,* between
4	composit *ion,* act of	14	*im* post, upon
5	compon *ent,* pert. to	15	im post *or,* one who
6	*com* pound, together	16	*op* pose (ob), against
7	*de* pose, down	17	oppos *ite,* being
8	*de* posit, down (away)	18	posit *ion,* state of being
9	deposit *ory,** place where	19	*pro* pose, before
10	*dis* pose,* apart	20	*trans* pose,* across.

1 One word is in *apposition* to another when it is *placed* near *to* it, by way of explanation. Cicero, the *orator,* lived in the first century before Christ.

3 *Being* made by *putting together* separate parts or elements; as, a *composite* flower; a *composite* number. "Happiness, like air and water, is *composite.*"—*Landor.*

5 *Pertaining to* the several parts or elements which, when *placed together,* form the whole; as, roots, prefixes and suffixes are the *component* parts of words.

6 To *compound* is to *put* or mix *together* two or

more elements or ingredients. The result is a *compound*. Used also as an adjective; as, a *compound* sentence.

7 To *put down* from office or authority; to dethrone. "A tyrant and, therefore, worthy to be *deposed.*"

8 To *put away* for safe keeping; as, to *deposit* money in a bank.

11 To *place out* where all may see; to uncover; as, to *expose* a fraud.

14 An *impost* is a duty or tax *put* by the government *upon* goods imported into a country.

15 An *imposter* is *one who puts* burdens *on* others, commonly applied to one who assumes a character for the purpose of deceiving others.

18 The manner in which a thing is *placed;* the *state of being placed.*

19 When a man *proposes,* he *puts* the question *before* his lady. "Why don't the men *propose,* mamma?" —*Bayly.*

SEVENTH MONTH

ic=pertaining to

1 *arct* ic, bear
2 *aromat* ic, spice
3 *civ* ic, citizen
4 *class* ic, first class
5 *com* ic, revelry
6 *democrat* ic, rule of people
7 *despot* ic, master
8 *domest* ic, house
9 *metr* ic, measure
10 *phon* ic, sound
11 *prosa* ic, prose
12 *graph* ic, write
13 sym *pathet* ic, feel

1 *Arctic* literally means *pertaining to* the *Bear;* i. e., the northern constellations called the Great and Little Bears; hence, pertaining to the northern polar regions.

2 *Pertaining to* an agreeable or *spicy* odor; fragrant. "The *aromatic* plants bestow no spicy fragrance while they grow."

3 One's *civic* duties are those *pertaining to* him as a citizen in distinction from those as a soldier. "The enjoyment of *civic* rights."—*N. S.*

4 *Classic pertains to* what is *first class* in literature or art; especially to that of the Greeks and Romans. "Snow Bound" is an American *classic.* "I seem to tread on *classic* ground."—*Addison.*

5 *Comic pertains to revelry;* to what provokes mirth; as, a *comic* song.

7 "The bodily eye in every stage of life, the most *despotic* of our senses."—*N. I.*

8 *Pertaining to* one's *house* or home; relating to home life; as, *domestic* duties, concerns, cares, servants.

9 *Pertaining to* the meter as a standard of *measure;* as, the *metric* system.

11 *Prosaic* means *pertaining to prose;* especially to that which lacks animation or interest; as, a *prosaic* speech; a *prosaic* book; a *prosaic* and humdrum life.

12 *Graphic* means *pertaining to* the art of *writing* or drawing. A *graphic* illustration is generally in the form of a drawing.

13 "Man's best possession is a *sympathetic* wife."—*Euripides.*

id=(ness) quality, condition

1 *ac* id, sour	8 *morb* id, disease
2 *flor* id, flower	9 *pal*(l)id, pale
3 *flu* id, flow	10 *splend* id, shine
4 *frig* id, cold	11 *tep* id, warm
5 in *sip* id, taste	12 *torr* id, parch
6 in *trep* id, tremble	13 *torp* id, numb
7 *luc* id, light	14 *viv* id, life

1 The distinguishing *quality* of *acid* is its *sour*ness.

2 Having the *quality* or appearance of *flowers;* spe-

cifically, flushed with red; as a *florid* countenance. "In *florid* beauty groves and fields appear."—*Goldsmith.*

3 A *fluid* is capable of *flowing;* it yields readily to a force that tends to change its form. Gases, as well as liquids, are *fluids.*

5 That which is *insipid* has not those *qualities* which affect the *taste;* tasteless. Figuratively, wanting the qualities which excite interest; lifeless; dull.

"When liberty is gone,
Life grows *insipid* and has lost its relish."
—*Addison.*

6 An *intrepid* person is brave and daring; he does *not tremble* with fear. "Valor is that quality which signifies no more than *intrepid* courage."—*Dryden.*

7 Intellectually bright and clear; mentally sound. Presenting a clear view; as, a *lucid* explanation. Periods of sanity occurring between attacks of insanity are called "*lucid* intervals."

8 Being in a *diseased* or abnormal *condition;* sickly; as, a *morbid* liver. Applied also to mental conditions; as, *morbid* curiosity.

14 "A good style is the *vivid* expression of clear thinking."—*Huxley.* "Glorious and heavenly is that streak of *vivid* red."—*Cowper.*

ity=state or quality of being

1 *alacr* ity, lively	7 *sanct* ity, holy
2 *brev* ity, short	8 *seren* ity, calm
3 *enm* ity, enemy	9 *tranquil*(l)ity, quiet
4 *fidel* ity, faith	10 *un* ity, one
5 *mortal* ity, death	11 *util* ity, use
6 *rotund* ity, wheel	12 *veloc* ity, swift

1 "We move with fresh *alacrity* and force renewed."—*N. S.*

2 "*Brevity* is the soul of wit."

5 *State of being* subject to *death;* frequency of death; hence, the death rate. "Take these tears, *mortality's* relief."—*Shakespeare.*

7 The *state of being holy;* as, Christian *sanctity.* "His affirmations had the *sanctity* of an oath."—*Lamb.*

8 "Though ruffled for a moment, Newton's excellent temper soon recovered its *serenity.*"—*Brewster.*

9 Quality or *state of being quiet;* undisturbed. "To insure domestic *tranquillity.*"

"Ships have gone down at sea,
When heaven was all *tranquillity.*"
—*Moore.*

11 "By *utility* is meant that property in any object whereby it produces benefit, advantage, good, or happiness."

12 Rate of motion; *swiftness;* as, the *velocity* of falling bodies. The *velocity* of light is said to be 185,000 miles per second.

ive—one who, that which

1 ad *ject* ive, throw
2 *alter* native, other
3 *capt* ive, take
4 con *nect* ive, bind
5 ex *ecut* ive, follow
6 ex *plet* ive, fill
7 *fugit* ive, flee
8 in *finit* ive, limit
9 loco *mot* ive, move
10 *nat* ive, born

1 (*ad,* to) An *adjective* is a word which is added (*thrown*) to a noun *to* qualify its meaning.

2 *Alternative* in the plural means two things, of which one or the *other* may be taken as a choice. "The *alternative* of growing old is dying young."—*Holland.* "Having the choice between two *alternatives,* safety and war, you obstinately prefer the worse."

5 The *executive* of a state or nation is the *one whose* duty it is to *follow out* the decrees of the law-making bodies; i. e., to see that the laws are obeyed.

6 An *expletive* is that word *which fills out* the sentence that contains it. In the following sentence the first word is an *expletive*: "*There* were giants in those days."

7 *Fleeing,* as from pursuit; as, a *fugitive* slave; a *fugitive* debtor.

8 (*in,* not) That verb which is *not limited* by person and number. The definition of every verb should begin with an *infinitive.*

9 (*loco,* place) The business of a *locomotive* is to *move* cars from *place* to place.

10 One's *native* state or country is the one in which he was *born.*

ment=act of, that which

1 com *ple* ment, fill	6 in *duce* ment, lead
2 *fila* ment, thread	7 *liga* ment, bind
3 *frag* ment,* break	8 *monu* ment, remind
4 *gar* ment, protect	9 *orna* ment, deck
5 im *pedi* ment, foot	10 re *fresh* ment, new

1 *That which fills* or completes what something else lacks of completeness. "History is the *complement* of poetry."—*N. I.*

2 A *filament* is *thread*like; as, the filament of silk or flax.

5 "Let his lack of years be no *impediment.*"—*Shakespeare.*

"But for my tears,
The moist *impediments* unto my speech."
—*Shakespeare.*

9 "Education is an *ornament* in prosperity and a refuge in adversity."—*Diogenes.*

tang, tact, tig=touch

1 *con* tact, together
2 contag *ion,* act of
3 contag *ious,* quality of
4 contamin *ate,* to make
5 contigu *ity,* state of being
6 contigu *ous,* quality of
7 *en* tire, not
8 *in* teger, not
9 integr *al,* relating to
10 integr *ity,* state of being
11 tact
12 *in* tact, not
13 tact *ile,* relating to
14 tang *ent,* that which
15 tang *ible,* capable of
16 *in* tangible, not

1 The coming *together* of two bodies; *touching.*

2 The *act of* communicating disease by the *touch.*

3 Having the *quality of* being imparted by *touch;* catching; as, *contagious* diseases.

4 To *contaminate* is to make impure by mixture (*touching together*). "Shall we now *contaminate* our fingers with base bribes?"—*Shakespeare.*

5 The *state of being* within *touching* distance.
"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade."
—*Cowper.*

7 Whole or complete, *not touched.* An *entire* leaf has a margin, whole or even, without any opening in the edge; as, the leaf of the tiger lily.

8 An *integer* is a complete or *not touched* whole; a whole number.

10 *State of being untouched* or unimpaired; freedom from corruption or impurity; as, *integrity* of character. "My robe and my *integrity* to heaven is all I dare now call my own."—*Shakespeare.*

11 *Tact* is skill in *touching;* nice perception or discernment in dealing with others.

12 *Not touched;* especially by anything that misplaces, harms, or defiles; as, to spend the interest but leave the principal *intact.*—*N. S.* "Tunis has retained the character of an oriental city almost *intact.*"—*Anon.*

13 *Relating to* the sense of *touch.*

14 A *tangent* is a line *which touches* a curve.

15 Anything is *tangible* when it is *capable* of being *touched,* or perceived by senses.

16 "The means by which two bodies attract each other may be invisible and *intangible.*"—*Clarke.*

tempor=time

1 contemporane *ous,* pertaining to
2 *con* temporary, with
3 *ex* tempore, out
4 tempor *al,* relating to
5 tempor-*ary,* pertaining to
6 tempus *fugit,* flies
7 tense

1 and 2 *Pertaining to* that which lives, exists, or occurs at the same *time.*

NOTE.—"In present usage *contemporaneous* is almost exclusively used of facts and events, *contemporary* of persons. Henry the Eighth was *contemporary* with the greatest monarchs of Europe; the discovery of America and the fall of Granada were *contemporaneous.*" —*N. S.*

3 Without special preparation; on the spur of the moment; as, an *extempore* speech.

4 *Relating to time* as opposed to eternity; earthly, transient; as, our *temporal* affairs.

5 *Pertaining to* that which lasts for a brief *time* only; not permanent; as, a *temporary* scaffolding.

6 *Tempus fugit* is a Latin phrase frequently met with in English. It means, literally, *time flies.*

7 The modification of verbs to indicate *time* is called *tense.*

ten, tent, tain=hold

1 *abs* tain,* from
2 *con* tain, together
3 *de* tain, from
4 detent-*ion,* act of
5 *main*-tain, hand
6 *re* tain,* back
7 *sus* tain, (sub) under
8 ten *ant,* one who
9 tenet
10 ten *able,** capable of
11 ten *acious,* quality of
12 ten *ure,* that which

2 A vessel *contains* a liquid when it *holds* its particles *together.*

3 To *detain* the wages of a laborer is to *hold* them *from* him after they are due.

4 The *act of* with*holding from* another his personal liberty. "All *detention* is technically imprisonment."—*Pomeroy.*

5 *Maintain* literally means to *hold* by the *hand;* to preserve from falling. To hold fast; to keep in possession; as, to *maintain* one's ground in battle. "They have rights who dare *maintain* them."—*Lowell.*

7 To *hold* up from *beneath;* to uphold; to support: as, a rope *sustains* a load; provisions *sustain* an army.

8 *One who holds* land, or has the occupation of houses, belonging to another. A *tenant* farmer cultivates land leased from the owner.

9 A *tenet* is an opinion or doctrine *held* as true. "The religious *tenets* of his family he had early renounced."—*Macaulay.*

11 Having the *quality of holding* fast. "He had read largely and his memory was *tenacious.*"—*Froude.* Men are usually *tenacious* of their opinions, as well as their property.

12 One's *tenure* of office is that time during which he *holds* office.

terr=earth

1 *in* ter, in	7 terr *ier,* that which
2 inter *ment,* act of	8 territ *ory,** place where
3 *sub* terranean, under	9 *Medi* terranean, middle
4 terr *ace,* that which	10 Terra del *Fuego,* fire
5 terra *cotta,* baked	11 Terre *Haute,* high
6 terrestri *al,* relating to	12 terra *firma,* firm

1 To bury *in* the *earth;* as, a dead body.

3 Situated or occurring *under* the surface of the

earth; as, *subterranean* forests—buried forests.

4 A *terrace* is a long mound or raised portion of *earth.*

5 *Terra cotta* is literally *baked earth.* A species of hard pottery used in building; ornamentation.

6 *Relating to* the *earth;* earthly. "What though, in solemn silence, all move 'round this dark *terrestrial* ball."—*Addison.*

7 A *terrier* is one of a small breed of dogs, named from their propensity to scratch the ground or *earth* in pursuit of prey.

9 The *Mediterranean* Sea is so called because situated in the *middle* of the *land.* In the middle of the ancient world.

10 *Terra del Fuego* means literally the *land of fire* (*del,* of).

11 *Terre Haute* means *high land.* A city in Indiana situated on high land.

12 *Terra firma* is a Latin phrase, frequently met in English. It means *firm land.*

EIGHTH MONTH

ac=pertaining to

1 *cardi* ac, heart
2 *demoni* ac, demon
3 *mani* ac, mad
4 *zodi* ac, animal

1 *Pertaining to* or resembling the *heart;* exciting action in the heart.

2 *Pertaining to demons;* one possessed of an evil spirit; a lunatic.

3 Raving with *madness;* crazy; insane.

4 *Pertaining* to the imaginary *animals* figured in the twelve constellations forming a circle around the sun.

ics=science of

1 *civ* ics, citizen	5 *opt* ics, see
2 *eth* ics, character	6 *phys* ics, nature
3 *econom* ics, (see below)	7 *phon* ics, sound
4 *mechan* ics, machine	8 *polit* ics, city

1 *Civics.* The *science* which treats of *citizenship.*

2 *Ethics.* The *science* of right conduct—of *character*-building.

3 *Economics* literally means the *science of managing* the *household;* the science of the production and distribution of wealth, or the means of living well.

4 *Mechanics.* The *science of machinery,* or the theory of machines.

5 *Optics.* The *science* which treats of light and *vision,* and all that is connected with the phenomena of sight.

6 *Physics.* The *science* which treats of the forces of *nature;* as, gravitation, light, heat, electricity.

7 *Phonics.* The *science of sound;* especially of sounds produced by the human voice.

8 *Politics.* The *science* which treats of the government of states and *cities.*

ism=state of being, theory of

1 *altru* ism, other	5 *hero* ism, hero
2 a *the* ism, God	6 *hypnot* ism, sleep
3 *ego* tism, self, I	7 *organ* ism, organ
4 *commun* ism, common	8 *sensual* ism, sense

1 *Altruism.* The *theory* that devotion to the interests of *others* is the highest good.

2 Disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a *God.* "*Atheism* is rather in the lip than in the heart of man."—*Bacon.*

3 The *state of being self*-centered, *self*-conceited, and unduly *self*-confident; selfish as opposed to altruistic. "Apology is only *egotism* wrong side out."—*Holmes.*

4 *Communism.* A *theory of* government and social order according to which property is held in *common,* and the profits of all labor devoted to the general good.

5 The *state of being* a *hero* or having heroic qualities; as, lofty aim, fearlessness, fortitude. *"Heroism,* like cowardice, is *contagious."—C.*

6 *Hypnotism.* An artificially induced *state of sleep,* in which the mind becomes passive, but acts readily upon suggestion or direction.

7 *Organism.* The *state of being* composed of different *organs* or parts, working together and each necessary to the whole. "The universe is not a machine, but an *organism,* with an indwelling principle of life."—*Fiske.*

8 *Sensualism.* The *state* which regards the gratification of the *senses* as the highest good. "Tyrants, by their sale of human life, heap luxuries to their *sensualism."—Shelley.*

y=state of being

1 a *path* y, feel
2 *anti* path y,* against
3 an *arch* y, rule
4 bi *gam* y, marriage
5 eu *phon* y,* sound
6 melan *chol* y, bile
7 mis *anthrop* y, mankind
8 *phil* anthrop y, love
9 mono *pol* y,* sell
10 *poly* gam y, many
11 *sym* path y, with

1 *Apathy* (a=without). *State of being without feeling;* lack of interest; mental indifference; sluggishness. "A certain *apathy or sluggishness* in his nature led him to leave events to take their own course."—*N. I.*

3 *Anarchy* (an=without). *State of being without rule;* social and political disorder.

4 *Bigamy* (bi=two). *State of being married* to *two* wives or two husbands at the same time.

6 *Melancholy* (melan=black). Literally, *state of having black bile;* gloomy state of mind arising from grief or natural indisposition. "Moping *melancholy*, and moon-struck madness."—*Milton.* "Hence, loathed *melancholy*."—*Milton.*

7 *Misanthropy* (mis=hatred). *State of having hatred* for *mankind;* ill will for people in general.

9 *Monopoly* (mono=one). *State of having* the exclusive (*sole*) privilege or power to *sell* an article at a certain place and time.

11 *Sympathy. State of feeling with* another (as he feels) on account of his sufferings, misfortune, or joy.

NOTE.—The suffix *y* has the same meaning in the following and numberless other words. These are, however, too simple to need defining; in fact, there are no simpler words on which to base definitions: airy, balky, bony, briny, chunky, downy, dusty, healthy, hearty, miry, musty, rusty, scaly, showy, sinewy, wealthy, worthy.

chron=time

1 chron *ic,* pertaining to
2 chronicl *er,* one who
3 chron *ology,* science of
4 chrono *meter,* measure
5 *syn* chron ous, together

1 *Pertaining to time;* continuing a long time, as a *chronic* disease; hence, mild as to intensity and slow as to progress.

2 *Chronicler. One who* records events in the order of their occurrence in *time.*

3 *Chronology.* The *science of* ascertaining the true historic order (in *time*) of past events and their exact dates.

4 *Chronometer.* Any instrument for *measuring*

time; as, clock, watch, dial. Specifically, an instrument of great accuracy used on vessels for determining longitude.

5 *Synchronous.* Occurring *together* in *time;* happening or existing at the same time.

ge=earth

1 geo *graph* y, write
2 geo *logy,* science of
3 geo *metr* y, measure
4 Geo*rge,* (erg) work

1 *Geography.* A description (*writing*) of the *earth* and its inhabitants.

2 *Geology.* The *science* which treats of the structure of the *earth;* of its history as regards rocks, minerals, rivers, valleys, mountains, etc.

3 *Geometry* literally means *earth measure.* It treats of the measurement of surfaces, and is therefore applied in the *measurement* of *land.*

4 *George.* A tiller (*worker*) of the *earth;* a farmer.

Note 1.—Other words, kindred to the above, containing this root-form, are: geometrical, geometrician, geographic, geologize, geologist.

graph=write

1 *auto* graph, self
2 *bio* graphy, life
3 *chiro* graphy, hand
4 graph *ic,** pertaining to
5 graphite
6 *litho* graphy, stone
7 *ortho* graphy, right
8 *para* graph,* beside
9 *phono* graph,* sound
10 *photo* graphy, light
11 *steno* graphy, narrow
12 *topo* graphy, place

1 One's own handwriting; especially, one's name *written* by him*self.*

2 A *biography* is a (*written* or) printed history of one's *life*. James Boswell's life of Dr. Samuel Johnson is considered one of the best *biographies* ever written.

3 *Chirography* is another name for *handwriting*.

5 *Graphite* is a mineral used in lead pencils (for *writing*).

6 *Lithography* is the making of pictures or *writing* upon *stone* in such a manner that impressions can be made from it.

7 *Orthography* is the art of *writing* words correctly (*right*), or according to standard usage.

10 *Photographs* are produced by the action of *light* (*writing*, as it were), upon chemically prepared paper.

11 *Stenography* is short (in a somewhat vague sense, *narrow*) hand*writing*.

12 *Topography* is a *written* description of a particular *place*, town, or tract of land; especially, the description of the physical features of a locality.

log, logy=speech, reason, science of

1 logic	10 *geo* logy,* earth
2 logic *ian*, one who	11 *mono* logue,* single
3 *apo* logy, from	12 *myth* ology, fable
4 *chrono* logy,* time	13 *ornith* ology, bird
5 *deca* logue, ten	14 *psych* ology, soul
6 *dia* logue,* between	15 *pro* logue,* before
7 *epi* logue, upon	16 *theo* logy, God
8 *eu* logy, well	17 *dox* ology, praise
9 eulog *ize*, act of	18 *zoo* logy, animal

1 *Logic*. The science of *reason*.

3 An *apology* is a *speech* in defense of what appears to others wrong, the speaker thereby seeking relief *from* blame.

5 *Decalogue.* The *ten* commandments (*speeches*) given to Moses on Mount Sinai.

7 *Epilogue.* A *speech* or poem at the end of an argument or address; a speech *upon* (on top of, or in addition to) what has been said.

14 *Psychology.* The *science* which treats of the human *soul* (mind and spirit included) and its operations.

Eighth Year

FIRST MONTH

ad=to, toward

(ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, denote the same as *ad.* The consonant is changed for the sake of euphony.)

1 ad *dress,* direct
2 ad *equate,* equal
3 ad *here,* stick
4 adher *ent,* one who
5 a *dieu,* God
6 ad *ject* ive,* throw
7 ad *journ,* day
8 ad *mon* ish, warning
9 ad *apt,* fit
10 ad *opt,* choose
11 ad *vent,* come
12 ad *vert* ise, turn
13 ag *greg* ate, flock
14 al *lure,* entice
15 an *nex,* bind
16 ap *pend,** hang
17 af *fix,* fasten
18 ar *rive,* bank
19 as *sail,* leap
20 at *tach,* fasten

1 To *address* a letter is to *direct* it *to* its destination.

2 One is *adequate* to a duty or occasion when *equal to* it.

3 To *adhere* is to *stick to;* as, a stamp to an envelope.

4 "Every great man has his *adherents*" (*those who stick to* him).—*Irving.*

5 *Adieu.* A farewell; a commendation *to* the care of *God.*

7 *Adjourn.* To put off *to* another *day,* or indefinitely.

8 To *admonish* is to give a friendly *warning to;* to give advice. "Count him not as an enemy, but *admonish* him as a brother."—*Bible.*

9 To *adapt* is to *fit to* a certain purpose.

10 To *adopt* is to *choose* (*to* one's self); as to *adopt* a child. "A teacher should *adapt* methods, but seldom if ever *adopt* them."—*Page's Theory and Practice.*

11 A *coming into* view or being; arrival; as the *advent* of spring; specifically, the second *coming* of Christ (*to* the earth).

12 To *advertise* goods is to cause the public to *turn* their attention *to* them.

13 To *aggregate* is to collect *into* a *flock;* to collect into a mass or sum. "The *aggregate* amount of labor expended is called the cost of production."—*Rogers.*

14 To *allure* is to attempt to *entice* or draw by the offer of some good, real or apparent; as, rewards *allure* men to brave dangers. "Beauty *allures* the full grown child."—*Byron.*

15 To *annex* is to *bind,* join or add *to,* as a smaller thing to a greater.

17 To *fasten to;* to add at the close or end. John Hancock was the first to *affix* his name to the Declaration of Independence.

18 *Arrive* literally means to come *to* the *bank* or shore (from out on the water). In present usage it means to reach any object or result.

19 *Assail.* To *leap toward;* to attack with violence.

20 *Attach.* To *fasten to;* to affix or connect.

ante=before

1 ante *ced* ent, go
2 ante di *luv* ian, wash
3 ante *meridi* an, midday
4 ante pen *ult,* last

1 That which *goes before* in time. A pronoun should agree with its *antecedent* in person and number.

2 *Antediluvian* (di=away) (ian=one who). *One who* lived *before* the flood (*wash away*).

3 *Antemeridian. Before* the *middle* of the *day.* Generally abbreviated to A. M.

4 (pen=almost). The last syllable of a word but two. Literally, the *antepenult* is the syllable which is *before* the one that is *almost last.*

bi (bis)=two (twice)

1 bi *ceps,* head
2 bi *cuspid,* point
3 bi *cycle,* circle
4 bi *ennial,** year
5 bi *gam* ist, marriage
6 bi *mana,** hand
7 bi *nomi* al, name or term
8 bi *ped,** foot
9 bis *cuit,* cook
10 bi *sect,* cut
11 bi *valve,* door
12 ba *lance,* plate

1 The *biceps* is a muscle which draws up the forearm; so called because it has *two heads* or origins.

2 The *bicuspid* teeth have *two points.*

3 A *bicycle* has *two* wheels (or *circles*) one in front of the other, and is propelled by pedals.

4 *Biennial* means lasting *two years* or occurring once in two years. "The beet, turnip, parsnip, and carrot are familiar examples of *biennial* plants."—*Asa Gray.*

5 A *bigamist* is one who has been *married twice,* and who has two wives or two husbands living at the same time.

7 A *binomial* in algebra is an expression consisting of *two terms.*

9 "According to military practice the bread or *biscuit* of the Romans was *twice* prepared in the oven."—*N. I.*

10 To *bisect* a line is to *cut* it in *two* equal parts.

11 The *bivalve* is a mollusk having two valves (*doors*), a right and left, connected by a dorsal hinge. Oysters, clams, and mussels are examples.

12 *Balances* are so called because they consist of *two plates* or pans suspended from the balance beam. "Thou art weighed in the *balance* and found wanting."—*Bible.*

con (col com cor)=with, together

1 col *lapse,* slip, fall	10 com *posit* ion, put
2 col *lect,* choose, gather	11 com *peer* (par), equal
3 col *lide,* strike	12 con *cur,* run
4 col *loquy,* talk	13 con *fide,* faith
5 com *mingle,* mix	14 con *cord,** heart
6 com *miser* ate, pity	15 con *flict,* strike
7 com *motion,* move	16 con *greg* ate, flock
8 com *mute,* change	17 con *tact,** touch
9 com *pany,* bread	18 cor *robor* ate, strength

1 A building *collapses* when its sides *fall together,* when it tumbles down. Figuratively, to break down or fail; as, his health and plans *collapsed* together.

4 A *colloquy* is a *talking together* of two or more people; a conversation. "The *colloquy* between Tom and Eva was interrupted by Miss Ophelia."—*Mrs. Stowe.*

5 To *mix together,* as people in society. "As incapable of *commingling* as oil and water."—*Motley.*

6 To feel or express *pity* for the unfortunate. "We should *commiserate* our ignorance and try to remove it."—*Locke.*

7 A *commotion* is a *moving together;* a tumult. "When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions,* be not terrified."—*Bible.*

8 To *change* one thing (*with*) for another; to exchange; especially, to substitute a lesser for a greater.

"The (capital) sentence was *commuted* to imprisonment for life."—*H. H. Wilson.*

9 *Company* formerly meant an assembly of people eating *bread together.* "Every man is like the *company* he is wont to keep."—*Euripides.* "Villainous *company* hath been the spoil of me."—*Shakespeare.*

11 One's *compeer* is the *equal* with himself in rank, age, etc. "Heroes and kings of ages past are thy *compeers.*"—*Whitehead.*

12 Two people *concur* in regard to a matter when they agree (their minds *run together*); as, to *concur* in a wish. "This *concurs* directly with the letter."—*Shakespeare.* (See also note 18.)

16 To *flock* or assemble *together.* "Where merchants most do *congregate.*"—*Shakespeare.*

18 To make more certain; to confirm. When the testimony of one witness *corroborates* that of another, it concurs *with* it, and the evidence is made *stronger.*

de=down, from

1 de *capit* ate, head	6 de *pose,** place, put
2 de *cid* uous, fall	7 de *preci* ate, price
3 de *fine,* end, limit	8 de *scend,* climb
4 de *grade,* step, degree	9 de *spic* able, look
5 de *ject* ed,* cast	10 de *tract,* draw

1 To take the *head from* the body; to behead.

2 The leaves of *deciduous* trees *fall from* them once a year. The term is also applied to the leaves.

3 To put *down,* or mark out the bounds or *limit;* to determine the precise meaning; to describe accurately. For example: To *define* a noun (1) name the class to which it belongs, and (2) point out all essential marks of difference between it and others of its class.

4 To reduce *from* a higher to a lower degree. Drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

7 To put *down* the *price;* to lower the value of. "Self praise *depreciates."—Cervantes.* "It is natural for such as have not succeeded to *depreciate* the work of those who have."—*Spectator.*

9 Deserving to be *looked down* upon; low; mean; contemptible; as, a *despicable* trick; a *despicable* person.

10 To take or *draw away;* especially so as to lower in estimation or in value. "It *detracts* nothing from the glory of God to suppose the earth once existed in gaseous form."—*Henry McCormick.*

capt (caput)=head

1 *bi* ceps,* two
2 capit *al,* pertaining to
3 capt *ain,* one who
4 *de* capitate,* from
5 cab(b)*age,* that which
6 *per* capita, by
7 cape

2 *Pertaining to* the *head;* chief; principal; as, the *capital* stock; *capital* letters; *capital* sport.

5 *Cabbage,* a vegetable which has a *head.*

6 *By* the *head;* as, a *per capita* tax.

7 A *cape* is a *head* of land.

ced, cess=go, yield

1 *ac* cede, to
2 *ante* cedent,* before
3 *ex* ceed, out, beyond
4 *inter* cede,* between
5 *pre* cede, before
6 *pro* ceed, forward
7 *re* cede, back
8 *se* cede, aside
9 *suc* ceed, after
10 access
11 an(te)cestor
12 excess
13 intercession
14 predecessor
15 procession
16 recess
17 secession
18 successor

1 To *yield to;* to consent; as, to *accede* to a request.

To enter; to come into possession. Queen Victoria *acceded* to the throne of England in 1837.

7 To *go back;* to withdraw. "Tides *receding* from the insulted shore."—*N. I.*

8 To *go aside;* to separate. South Carolina was the first state to *secede* from the Union.

9 To *go* or follow *after* in order of time; as, one shock *succeeded* another with great rapidity.

NOTE 1.—The principal parts of the Latin verb are *cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum.* From this it appears that words 10-18 above are kindred in meaning and correspond to words 1-9.

NOTE 2.—Observe that in three of these words the root is spelled *ceed,* in others *cede.*

cent=hundred

1 cent *enni* al,* year
2 centi *grade,* step, degree
3 centi *meter,* measure
4 centi *ped,** foot
5 *per* cent,* by

2 Divided into one *hundred degrees.* On the *centigrade* thermometer there are one hundred degrees between the freezing point and the boiling point.

3 *Centimeter.* The *hundredth* part of a meter (standard of *measure*).

civ=citizen

1 civ *ic,* pertaining to
2 civ *il,* quality of
3 civil *ize,* make
4 civil *ian,* one who

2 Having the manners of a *citizen* as distinguished from those of a savage; polite or courteous to others.

3 To *make civil;* to instruct in the rules and customs of society, and thus elevate in the human scale.

4 A *civilian* is *one whose* pursuits are those of a *citizen* and not of a soldier.

SECOND MONTH

ex=out, beyond, from

(*e, ec* and *ef* are euphonic variations of *ex.*)

1 ex *ceed,* go
2 ex *cept,* take
3 ex *clude,** shut
4 ex *curs* ion, run
5 ex *cuse,* charge
6 ex *hale,* breathe
7 ex *it,* go
8 ex *pand,* spread
9 ex *pect,* look
10 ex *ped* ite,* foot
11 ex *pel,** drive
12 ex *pire,* breathe
13 ex *port,* carry
14 ex *tent,* stretch
15 ex *tract,** draw

4 *Excursion.* A journey; especially a short trip taken for pleasure; as, an *excursion* into the country; an *excursion* on the lake. (Literally, the *act of running out.*)

6 *Exhale.* To *breathe out;* to give forth; as, the earth *exhales* vapor. "When we *exhale* we pour out carbonic acid from the lungs."—*Tyndall.*

7 *Exit.* Literally, *he goes out.* The departure of a player from the stage; any departure. "They have their *exits* and their entrances."—*Shakespeare.*

12 *Expire.* To *breathe out* (the last breath); to die; to come to an end; as, a term of office *expires.*

in (il, im, ir)=in, into, on, not

1 il *leg* al, law
2 il *liter* ate,* letter
3 im *bibe,* drink
4 im *mature,* ripe
5 im *mense,* measure
6 im *merse,* plunge
7 im *mort* al, death
8 im *mut* able, change
9 im *pel,** drive
10 im per *vi* ous, way
11 im *pious,* reverent
12 im *port,* carry
13 im *pose,* put
14 im *pulse,* drive
15 im *pun* ity, punish
16 in *carn* ate, flesh
17 in *clem* ent, mild
18 in *cognito,* known
19 in *clude,** shut
20 in *crease,* grow
21 in *cred* ible, believe
22 in *cur,** run

23 in *dorse,* back
24 in *duce,* lead
25 in *del* ible, rub out
26 in *dent,* tooth
27 in *evit* able, avoid
28 in *fid* el, faith
29 in *fant,* speak
30 in *grate,* thankful
31 in *hale,* breathe
32 in *ject,** throw
33 in *nate,* born
34 in *nov* ation, new
35 in *sect,* cut
36 in *spect,* look
37 in *toxic* ate, poison
38 in *trude,* thrust
39 in *vade,* go
40 in *vert,* turn

NOTE.—In defining the words in this list choose that meaning of the prefix from the four given above (*in, into, on, not*) which is most suitable; thus: *imbibe* means to drink *in; immature, not* ripe; *immerse,* to plunge *into; indorse,* to write *on* the back of.

3 To *drink in;* to absorb; as, the soil *imbibes* water readily. Figuratively, to receive into the mind or character; as, to *imbibe* good principles.

5 Of vast extent; as, *immense* tracts of uncultivated land. (Literally, *not measurable*). "No man goes to Hades with all his *immense* wealth."—*Hesiod.*

7 *Not* liable to *death;* as, the soul is *immortal.* "I have *immortal* longings in me."—*Shakespeare.*

8 *Not capable of change;* unchangeable. "Nature's laws are more *immutable* than a despot's."—*Thoreau.*

10 *Having no way through* (*per,* through); as, cloth which is *impervious* to water; waterproof.

11 Lacking *reverence* for God; wicked; as, an *impious* deed; *impious* language. "'Tis *impious* in a good man to be sad."—*Young.*

15 *Not* liable to *punishment;* freedom from the bad consequences which usually result from an act; as, the magician could eat fire with *impunity.* "Any nose may ravage with *impunity* a rose."—*Anon.*

16 *In* the *flesh;* as Christ was the *incarnate* Son of God.

17 *Not mild,* but harsh and severe; as, *inclement* weather.

18 *Not known;* under an assumed name; disguised; as, a nobleman traveling *incognito.*

21 A story is *incredible* when it is *not* capable of being *believed;* unworthy of belief.

26 To set *in* farther from the margin; as, to *indent* at the beginning of a paragraph. (Literally, to cut *into* points like a row of *teeth.*)

27 *Not capable of* being *avoided;* bound to happen; as, to die is the *inevitable* lot of man. "There is no good in arguing with the *inevitable.* The only argument available with an east wind is to put on your overcoat."—*Lowell.*

28 One who denies the existence of a God; in a narrower sense, a disbeliever in the religion of the Bible. "I can assure them that the Devil is no *infidel.*"—*DeFoe.*

29 The common meaning of *infant* is, a very young child; a babe. (Literally, a child *not* yet able to *speak;* as,

"An *infant* crying in the night,
An *infant* crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry."
—*Tennyson.*)

In law, an *infant* is one under twenty-one years of age. "In law, an *infant,* and in years a boy."—*N. S.*

30 *Ingrate. Not thankful;* not feeling or showing gratitude.

"O, sharper than a serpent's tooth,
It is to have an *ingrate* child." —*Cowper.*

33 *Inborn.* Natural; as, an *innate* love of fun.

34 An *innovation* is the bringing *in* or introduction of something *new;* a change in customs and principles; a novelty in method or manner.

35 The *insect* is so called because apparently *cut into* segments.

38 To *thrust in* without invitation; as, to *intrude* one's views; to *intrude* one's presence into a conference.

40 To *turn* the outside *in;* to place in a contrary way; as, to *invert* the divisor.

ob=against, in the way of

(*oc, of, op,* are euphonic variations of *ob.*)

1 ob *ject,* throw
2 ob *sta* cle, stand
3 ob *struct,* build
4 ob *trude,* thrust
5 oc *cupy,* hold
6 op *pon* ent, place

1 To *object* to a proposition is to *throw* one's opinion or influence *against* it

4 To *thrust* one's self *in the way of* others; to push forward into undue prominence. "Let us not *obtrude* upon her sorrows."—*N. S.*

5 To take and *hold* (*against* the possession of another); as, to preëmpt and *occupy* a homestead.

post=after, behind

1 post *date,* date
2 post *pone,* place
3 post *script,* write
4 post *meridi* an, midday
5 post *mortem,* death
6 *pre* poster ous,* before

3 A *postscript* is something added (in *writing*) to a letter *after* the writer's signature; abbreviated, *P. S.*

4 *Post meridian* means *after midday;* coming after the sun has passed the meridian; applied to the time between noon and midnight; abbreviated, *P. M.*

5 A *post mortem* examination is an expert examination of the organs of the human body *after death;* an autopsy.

curr, curs=run

1 couri *er,* one who
2 *con* cur,* together
3 *con* course, together
4 curs *ory,* ing
5 course
6 *ex* curs ion,* out
7 *in* cur, into
8 *inter* course,* between
9 *pre* curs or,* before
10 *re* course,* back

1 A *courier* is *one who runs,* or goes hastily with a message. "I attend, to hear the tidings of my friend, which every hour his *couriers* bring."—*Tennyson.*

3 An assemblage of people who have come (*run*) *together;* as, the *concourse* of tribes; a great *concourse* at the fair.—*N. S.*

4 A *cursory* glance is a hasty, hence, a *running,* glance. "Far too important to be treated in a *cursory* manner."—*Hallam.* "A *cursory* view, and that by chance."—*Stephens.*

5 A race *course* is a track for *running.* "The big, round tears *coursed* one another down his innocent nose in piteous chase."—*Shakespeare.*

7 To *incur* a debt is to *run into* it.

dent=tooth

1 dent
2 dent *al,* pertaining to
3 dent *ate,* shaped like
4 dent *ist,* one who
5 *e* dent ate, without
6 dan *de lion,* of lion

1 A *dent* is an impression (like that made by a *tooth*).

5 *Edentate* animals, such as the sloth, are *without teeth,* or at least are without the incisors.

6 The *dandelion* has yellow compound flowers, the petals of which resemble the *tooth of* the *lion.*

dict=speak, say, tell

1 *bene* dict ion,* well
2 *contra* dict,* against
3 diction *ary,* that which
4 dict *ate,* act of
5 *e* dict, out
6 *pre* dict, before
7 *ver* dict, truth
8 *male* dict ion, bad

3 The *dictionary* is a book in which we may learn about words, the elements of *speech.*

4 To *dictate* is to *speak* or *say* what another shall write or do. "Allow no man to *dictate* what you shall believe."—*N. S.*

5 An *edict* is a public notice sent *out* by a ruling power giving a command or prohibition; as, the *edicts* of the Roman Emperor.

7 The *verdict* of a jury is what they *say* to be the *truth* in the case tried before them.

8 A *malediction* is a *speaking* of evil against some one; slander; cursing. Opposed to benediction. "No one presumed to meddle with Shakespeare's remains, so awfully guarded by a *malediction.*"—*Irving.*

doc, doct=teach

1 doc *ile,* capable of
2 doct *or,* one who
3 doctr *ine,* that which
4 docu *ment,* that which

1 Willing to be *taught* or trained; easily managed; as, a *docile* horse. Dogs, being *docile,* are in some countries very useful.

2 *One who* has taken the highest degree conferred by a university or college; as a *doctor* of philosophy, of medicine, of law, of divinity. (Originally, *one* so well skilled in a department of knowledge as to be qualified to *teach.*)

3 *Doctrine* is *that which* is *taught;* a principle taught as a part of a system of belief. "Epicurus laid down the *doctrine* that pleasure is the chief good."

"Some to church repair,
Not for *doctrine,* but the music there."—*Pope.*

4 The word *document,* which now stands for certain kinds of official papers, formerly meant *that which* is *taught;* as, "Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time."—*N. I.*

THIRD MONTH

pro=for, forth, forward, before

1	pro *bat* ion, try, prove	11	pro *logue,* speech
2	pro *bosc* is, feed	12	pro *mise,* send
3	pro *crastin* ate, tomorrow	13	pro *mote,* move
4	pro *duce,* lead	14	pro *noun,* noun
5	pro(f)*fer,** bear, bring	15	pro *pel,** drive
6	pro *fuse,* pour	16	pro *pose,** put
7	pro *gnostic* ate, know	17	pro *spect,* look
8	pro *gram,* write	18	pro *trude,* thrust
9	pro *gress,* step	19	pro *vide,* see
10	pro *ject,* cast	20	pro *voke,* call

1 One who joins a church on *probation* is given a *trial* to *prove* his worthiness *before* being fully admitted.

2 A hollow organ attached to the head or mouth (the *forward* portion) of the animal with which he *feeds.* "The unwieldy elephant wreathed his lithe *proboscis.*"—*Milton.*

3 To put *forward* till *tomorrow,* or to put off from time to time. "*Procrastination* is the thief of time."—*Young.* "True obedience neither *procrastinates* nor questions."—*Quarles.*

6 *Pouring forth* liberally; as, money or gifts. "A land where life was great and beauty lay *profuse.*"—*N. I.*

7 To *foretell;* to predict; as, to *prognosticate* evil.

9 *Progress* is the law of life. "'Tis the *progress* gains the goal."—*Schiller.*

11 An introduction to a poem or performance; the

speech which comes *before* the main discourse. "The *prologue* is the grace, each act a course, each scene a different dish."—*Farquhar.*

12 One's *promise* is his word, spoken or written, *sent forth* as evidence of something more substantial to follow. "Bad *promises* are better broken than kept."—*A. Lincoln.* "He was ever precise in *promise*-keeping."—*Shakespeare.*

18 To push out or *thrust forth.* To give the sound of long *oo,* one must *protrude* the lips. A snail *protrudes* its horns.

19 A good *provider sees* necessities *before*hand and prepares to meet them.

"The man who builds and wants wherewith to pay,
Provides a home from which to run away."
—*Young.*

20 To *provoke* laughter is to *call* it *forth.*
"Music oft hath such a charm,
To make bad good, and good *provoke* to harm."
—*Shakespeare.*

retro=backward

1 retro *grade,* step 2 retro *spect,* look

1 To move *backward;* to lose ground morally, intellectually or otherwise. "Where one man advances, a hundred *retrograde.*"

2 A *looking* back on things past; a review of the past. "Short, as in *retrospect,* the journey seems." "My *retrospect* of life recalss many opportunities of good neglect."—*Johnson.*

se (sed)=aside

1 se *cede,** go
2 se *clude,** shut
3 se *cure,** care
4 se *duce,** lead
5 se *greg* ate, flock
6 se *lect,* gather

5 To separate (go *aside*) from others and form into isolated groups (*flocks*). "Certain peculiarities or habits *segregated* him from the whole human race."—*N. E.*

sub=under, after

(*suc, suf, sup,* are euphonic variations of *sub.*)

1 sub *due,* lead	8 sub *urb,* city
2 sub *merge,* plunge	9 suc *cess* or, go
3 sub *poena,* penalty	10 suc *cumb,* lie
4 sub *scribe,* write	11 suf *fer,** bear
5 sub *stance,* stand	12 suf *fix,* fasten
6 sub *terr* anean,* earth	13 suf *focate,* throat
7 sub *trahe* nd, draw	14 sup *port,* carry

1 To *lead* or bring *under* authority; to conquer. "Both parties nobly are *subdued,* and neither party loser."—*Shakespeare.*

2 To *plunge under;* to become buried beneath the surface of; as, swallows *submerge* in ponds.

3 A *subpoena* is a writ requiring a person to attend court *under penalty* for failure to do so. "My friend never would have come had he not been *subpoenaed,* as he told me, to give his testimony for one of the rebels."—*Addison.*

4 To *write* one's name *underneath;* as, to sign an order for a paper; to *subscribe* to the terms of a contract.

5 That which underlies (*stands under*) all outward manifestation. "Grief has so wrought on him, he takes false shadow for true *substance.*"—*Shakespeare.*

7 The *subtrahend* is placed *under* the minuend to be *drawn* from it.

8 A *suburb* is a town or village so near to a city that it may be used for residence by those doing business in the city. "This life of mortal breath is but a *suburb* of

the life elysian."—*Longfellow.*

9 One who *goes* or follows *after* another; one who takes the place another has left; as, a *successor* in office.

10 To *lie* or sink down, as *under* the pressure of a burden; as, to *succumb* to disease. To *lie under* discouragement, rather than to surmount it. "Every evil to which we do not *succumb* is a benefactor."—*Emerson.*

13 Certain fumes or vapors *under* the mouth (or *throat*) will *suffocate* one.

14 To *carry* on; keep up; as, to *support* a conversation; to *support* a war. To bear the weight of, especially by holding up from beneath (*under*).

trans=across, over, through

1	trans *act,* drive	11	trans *late,* carry
2	trans *alpine,* Alps	12	trans *lucent,* shining
3	trans *atlantic,* Atlantic	13	trans *marine,* sea
4	tran *scend,* climb	14	trans *migration,* moving
5	tran *scribe,* write	15	trans *mit,** send
6	trans *fer,* carry	16	trans *mute,* change
7	trans *form,* shape	17	trans *parent,* appear
8	trans *fuse,* pour	18	trans *port,* carry
9	trans *gress,* step	19	trans *pose,** put
10	trans *it,* go	20	trans *verse,* turn

The literal meanings of the above words are so apparent as to need no explanation. Illustrate in sentences the use of each word not found in the following examples:

4 "How much her worth *transcended* all her kind."—*Dryden.*

7 "Oh! were I made by some *transforming* power,
The captive bird that sings within her bower!"
—*Pope.*

8 "The virtue of one generation was *transfused* into several."—*Bolingbroke.*

10 Arrangements have been made for the *transit* of goods and passengers to and from the docks over all the lines.

12 "Gold beaten into leaf becomes *translucent*."—*Steele.*

14 The *transmigration* of souls is supposed to be a feature of the religion of India.

16 One of the aims of alchemy was to *transmute* the baser metals into gold and silver. "*Transmuting* sorrow into golden joy."—*H. Smith.*

19 "Deep into dreamland I had dozed
And so was happily *transposed*
From proser into poet."—*Longfellow.*

fin=end, limit

1 *Final.* *Pertaining to* the *end;* the last.
2 *Finale.* The *end* of a musical composition.
3 *Finish.* To *make* an *end* of.
4 *Fine.* Well *finished;* also, a penalty assessed at the *end* of the case.
5 *Refine.* Finished over (or *again*).
6 *Finite.* Having a *limit* in power or knowledge.
7 *Infinite.* Having *no limit* in power or knowledge.
8 *Confine.* To keep *within limits* or bounds.
9 *Superfine.* *Over* or extra finish.
10 *Define**. See index.

firm=strong, steadfast

1 *in* firm, not
2 in firm *ity,* condition of
3 in firm *ary,* place where
4 *con* firm, with
5 *terra* firma,* earth
6 farm

1 *Not strong,* but weak and defective; as, *infirm* judgment. "He who fixes on false principles treads on *infirm* ground."—*South.*

2 Old age is subject to *infirmities.* His worst *infirmity* is a bad temper. "A friend should bear a friend's *infirmities.*"—*Shakespeare.*

4 The testimony of one witness is made *stronger* when that of another witness agrees *with,* or *confirms* it.

6 A *farm* is a substantial possession; *steadfast* and immovable.

flex, flect=bend, turn

1 flex *ible,* capable of	5 *circum* flex,* around
2 *in* flexible, not	6 *de* flect, from
3 flexibil *ity,* quality	7 *re* flect, back
4 flex *or,* that which	8 *re* flex, back

4 *That which bends;* as, the biceps muscle is the *flexor* which *bends* the arm.

6 To *turn* aside *from* a straight course; to bend; as, rays of light passing through a lens are *deflected.* Magnetism *deflects* the compass needle. "To *deflect* from the line of truth and reason."—*Warburton.*

7 The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of *reflection.* "The learned *reflect* on what before they knew."—*Pope.*

8 Sensations arrested at the nerve centers and *turned back* without their reaching the brain result in *reflex* action. "Like the *reflex* of the moon seen in a wave under green leaves."—*Shelley.*

flu=flow

1 flu *ent,* characteristic of	5 influenza
2 *af* fluence, (ad) to	6 *in* flux, in
3 *con* fluence, together	7 *super* fluous,* over
4 *in* fluence, in	8 fluid* 9 flush

1 A *fluent* speaker uses smooth and *flowing* language.

2 People of *affluence* have wealth *flowing to* them.

3 The *confluence* of two streams is their *flowing together.*

4 *Influence* literally means *flowing in.* The bringing about of a result by a gradual process; gradual because *flowing.*

5 *Influenza.* A disease, somewhat allied to a cold (formerly attributed to the *influence* of the stars).

9 To *flow* swiftly. Fully supplied with; as, he was *flush* of money. "Flamed red from the *flush* of light."—*Flower.*

FOURTH MONTH

vice=instead of

1 vice president
2 vice admiral
3 vice *roy,* king
4 vic *ar,* one who
5 vice *versa,* turn

3 *Viceroy.* A ruler acting with kingly authority *instead of* the *king.*

4 *Vicar.* In general, *one who* is authorized to perform functions, especially religious ones, *instead of* another.

5 *Vice versa. Turned,* one *instead of* the other interchanged.

a (an)=without, not

1 a *byss,* bottom
2 a *gnostic* ism, knowledge
3 an *archy,** rule
4 an *esthetic,* feeling
5 an *onym* ous, name
6 a *pathy,** suffer, feel
7 a *the* ist, God
8 a *tom,* cut

1 A chasm or pit apparently *without bottom;* any deep immeasurable space. "An unfathomable *abyss* of disgrace."—*N. I.*

"Who falls from all he knows of bliss,
Cares little into what *abyss.*"—*Byron.*

2 *Agnosticism.* The doctrine or theory that one has *not* any real or absolute *knowledge* of anything, but can know only "impressions."

4 That which causes loss of sensation; hence, one who has taken an *anesthetic* is *without* the *feeling* of pain. Chloroform, ether and nitrous oxid are *anesthetics;* cocaine is used locally.

5 Having no acknowledged *name;* of unknown name; as, an *anonymous* letter. Abbreviated, *Anon.*

7 An *atheist* is one who is *without* belief in a personal *God.* "By night the *atheist* half believes in God." —*Young.*

8 *Atom.* The smallest particle of matter; hence, a particle which *cannot* be further *cut* or divided. "It is as easy to count *atomies* as to resolve the propositions of a lover."—*Shakespeare.*

auto=self

1 auto *crat,* rule	4 auto *maton,* strive
2 auto *graph,** write	5 auto *mobile,* move
3 auto *bio* graphy, life	6 aut *ops* y, see

1 An absolute sovereign, one who has the *ruling* power all in him*self.* "The *Autocrat* of the Breakfast Table," is the title of a book by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

3 A *writing* of one's *life* by *himself.* Franklin's *Autobiography* is a book well worth reading.

4 *Automaton.* A *self* acting (*striving*) machine; one having its motive power within itself; applied especially to such as appear to imitate the motions of men, birds, and other animals.

6 *Autopsy. Seeing* with one's own eyes; observation; post mortem examination.

epi=upon

1 epi *cycle,* circle
2 epi *demic,* people
3 epi *dermis,* skin
4 epi *gram,* write
5 epi *sode,* way
6 epi *taph,* tomb
epi *thet,* place
8 epi *zootic,* animal
9 epi *tome,* cut

1 *Epicycle.* A circle whose center moves around *upon,* or in, the circumference of another *circle;* as the orbit of the moon in its motion with the earth around the sun.

2 *Epidemic* is a term applied to a disease which attacks (is *upon*) many *people* in a community at the same time; as, an *epidemic* of scarlet fever.

3 The epidermis is *upon* the *skin;* the outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; the cuticle.

4 A bright and witty thought briefly and sharply expressed. The modern *epigram* is so contrived as to end with a witticism, or ingenious turn of thought. "How many are unworthy of the light, and yet the day dawns. " "The child is father of the man."

5 Something which happens *upon* the *way,* or comes in incidentally to the main enterprise. "The *episodes* of a commonplace life are often rather startling."—*Charles Read.*

7 An *epithet* is an adjective expressing some quality especially appropriate to a person or thing; as, a *just* man; a *verdant* lawn; *"white-winged* ships"; "Old Man *Eloquent"; "Honest* Abe"; *"swift-footed* Achilles."

8 *Epizootic.* Of the nature of a disease which attacks (is *upon*) many *animals* at the same time. Compare epidemic as applied to people.

9 *Epitome.* A brief statement of the contents of a work; an abstract, summary, or abridgment (*cut upon,* or cut down); as, an *epitome* of the contents of a book.—*N. I.*

micro=little, small

1 micro *be,* life 2 micro *scope,* see, view

1 A *microbe* is a microscopic animal (*little life*); a germ; usually applied to bacteria which cause disease: as, the *microbe* of typhoid fever.

2 *Microscope.* An instrument for *viewing* objects too *small* to be seen with the naked eye.

grat (grac)=pleasing, favor, thankful

1 grati *tude,* ness
2 grate *ful,* full of
3 grati *fy,* make
4 *in* grati ate, into
5 *in* grati tude, un
6 *un* grateful, not
7 *dis* grace, from
8 grac *ious,* having
9 *a* gree, (ad) according to
10 gratis 11 grace

1 "*Gratitude* is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul."—*Ballou.*

2 "Ever *grateful* for what Heaven has sent,
Rich in poverty she enjoys content."—*Anon.*

3 To *gratify* a person, say or do what will *make* him *thankful,* or will *please* him. "Who would die to *gratify* a foe?"—*Dryden.*

4 To become *ingratiated* with another is to get *into* his *favor.* "The pigmy had contrived to *ingratiate* himself into every man's affection."—*Stanley.*

5 "Blow thou, thou wintry wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's *ingratitude.*"—*Shakespeare.*

7 One in *disgrace* is out of (away *from*) *favor* with others.

"Sure but I think what a burnin' *disgrace* it is,
Niver at all to be gettin' a wife."
—*John Finley.*

8 "He is *gracious,* and he hath a tear for pity."—*Shakespeare.*

9 An *agreement* is entered into *according* to the *pleasure* of both parties.

"In every age and clime we see
Two of a trade can ne'er *agree*."—*Gay.*

10 Out of, or because of, *favor;* without recompense. "Thinkest thou, I'll endanger my soul *gratis?*"—*Shakespeare.*

11 Literally, *pleasing;* beloved. "But the tender *grace* of a day that is dead will never come back to me."—*Tennyson.*

greg=flock, herd

1 *ag* gregate,* (ad) to
2 *con* gregate,* together
3 gregari *ous,* quality
4 *se* gregate,* aside

3 *Gregarious. Quality* or characteristic of animals which tend to gather in *flocks;* as, sheep, geese, deer.

ject=cast, throw

1 *ab* ject, away
2 *de* jected, down
3 *e* ject, out
4 *in* ject, in
5 *ob* ject,* against
6 *pro* ject, forth
7 *re* ject, back
8 *ad* jective,* to
9 *inter* jection,* between
10 *sub* ject, under

1 *Cast* down in spirit or hope; sunk to a low condition; as, *abject* proverty. "And banish hence these *abject* lowly dreams."—*N. I.*

2 Low-spirited; sad; *cast down;* as, a *dejected* look.

"As high as we have mounted in delight,
In our *dejection* do we sink as low."
—*Wordsworth.*

3 To thrust or *cast out;* as, to *eject* a tenant.

4 To *throw* or force *in;* as, to *inject* morphine with a hypodermic syringe.—*N. I.*

10 *Under* the power or dominion of another; as, Jamaica is *subject* to Great Britain. "Esau was never *subject* to Jacob."—*Locke.*

leg=law

1 leg *al,* pertaining to
2 *il* legal, not
3 legal *ity,* state of
4 legal *ize,** make
5 legis *lat* ure, bring forth
6 *privi* lege, private

1 *Pertaining* to or according to *law;* lawful; as *legal* papers; *legal* education.

5 The business of a *legislature* is to *bring forth,* or enact *laws.*

6 A *private law,* a peculiar benefit, right, or favor not enjoyed by others or by all, is a *privilege.* "Friendship gives no *privilege* to make ourselves disagreeable." —*Lubbock.*

FIFTH MONTH

aceous=having the quality of

1 *creta* ceous, chalk
2 *crust* aceous, shell
3 *carbon* aceous, coal
4 *farin* aceous, grain
5 *herb* aceous, herb
6 *sapon* aceous, soap

1 *Cretaceous* system, or *chalk* formation, is the name applied by geologists to a series of rocks.

2 *Having* a crustlike *shell* or scab; pertaining to a group of animals, crustacea, comprising the lobster, crayfish, shrimp and crab.

4 Consisting or made of meal or flour; yielding farina (a fine flour made from cereal *grains*); as, a *farinaceous* diet.

al=pertaining to

1 *capit* al,* head
2 *corpor* al,* body
3 *cymb* al, cup
4 *dent* al, tooth
5 *di* al, day
6 *fest* al,* feast
7 *fili* al, son, daughter
8 *fin* al,* end
9 *flor* al, flower
10 *frug* al, fruit
11 *jovi* al, merry
12 *leg* al,* law
13 *miner* al, mine
14 *nas* al, nose

15 *nat* al, born
16 *nomin* al, name
17 *mutu* al, change
18 *pen* al, punishment
19 *plur* al, more
20 *reg* al, king
21 *roy* al, king
22 *rur* al, country
23 *vit* al, life
24 *voc* al, voice

(Many of the above words do not need explanatory notes; others that occur elsewhere have already been explained.)

3 *Cymbal.* One of a pair of brass half-globes, or concave plates (resembling *cups*) usually with handles at the back, clashed together to produce a sharp, ringing sound.—*N. I.*

5 *Dial.* A device for showing the hour of the *day* by means of a shadow caused by the rays of the sun. The face of a watch or a clock.

7 *Pertaining to* a *son* or *daughter* in relation to the parents; as, *filial* love; *filial* obedience.

"It were a sin against the piety
Of *filial* duty if I should forget
The debt I owe my father."—*C.*

10 A *frugal* person is economical with his means, hence, *fruitful* in saving. "The mere husbandmen are sober, *frugal* and industrious."—*N. E.*

14 *Pertaining to* the *nose;* as, a *nasal* quality in speech. Pronounce with a *nasal* quality of tone the *n* in *encore,* and *enroute.*

15 Of or *pertaining to* one's birth. "The Fourth of July, the *natal* day of American freedom."—*Colton.*

16 *Pertaining to* the *name* only, not real; as, a *nominal* Christian.

17 *Pertaining to change;* interchange; receiving and giving. "The bond of *mutual* admiration."—*Stevenson.* "One feast, one house, one *mutual* happiness."—*Shakespeare.*

18 *Pertaining to punishment;* as, *penal* servitude; a

penal clause in a contract. Penitentiaries and reformatories are *penal* institutions.

23 The *vital* organs are those necessary to the support of life; as, the heart, lungs, liver. Necessary to existence; essential. Elasticity is the *vital* quality of steam.

ence, as a suffix of nouns like the following, means

state of being

1 abs *tin* ence,* hold	6 de *pend* ence, hang
2 af *flu* ence,* flow	7 im *pot* ence, power
3 bene *vol* ence,* wish	8 *omni* pot ence, all
4 con *dol* ence, grief	9 re *tic* ence, silence
5 con *fid* ence, faith	10 *sequ* ence, follow

1 *State of holding from* something which tempts and entices; as, *abstinence* from strong drink.

4 *State of being* confident (of having *faith* in others or in one's self).

6 *Dependence. State of being* dependent. (See 7th year, 6th month.)

7 *Impotence. State of being* impotent (of having no *power;* weak; feeble). "O, most lame and *impotent* conclusion!"—*Shakespeare.*

8 *State of being all-powerful.* "The *omnipotence* of God shines forth from the universe."—*Apocalypse.*

9 *State of being silent;* refraining from speech; as, such fine reserve and noble *reticence.*—*N. I.* "I cannot analyze that cruel *reticence* in the breasts of wise men which makes them always hide their deeper thoughts."—*N. S.*

10 *State of being* sequent; *following* or coming after. "The constancy of nature's *sequences.*"—*Shakespeare.* "The inevitable *sequence* of sin and punishment."—*N. I.*

ance, as a suffix to nouns like the following, means

state of being

1 con *cord* ance, heart
2 con *son* ance, sound
3 dis *cord* ance, heart
4 dis *son* ance, sound
5 *domin* ance, master
6 ex *pect* ance, look
7 *fragr* ance, scent
8 *sembl* ance, similar

1 *State of being heart with heart;* harmony; agreement. "Hardly find I herein a *concordance* in any two authors."—*Warner.*

2 *State of* agreement *of sound with* sound; tones in unison. "Winds and waters flowed in *consonance.*"—*N. E.*

ent=one who, that which

1 ad *her* ent,* stick
2 ante *ced* ent,* go
3 *belliger* ent, wage war
4 de *pend* ent,*, hang
5 equi *val* ent, power
6 in *solv* ent, loosen
7 pre *ced* ent,* go
8 op *pon* ent, place
9 re *pell* ent, drive
10 *tang* ent,* touch

NOTE.—The meanings of the above prefixes have frequently been given. Combine the meaning of suffix, root, and prefix, adding other words when necessary, to make definitions.

ment=mind

1 **mental**
2 comments
3 mention
4 memento
5 demented

1 One's *mental* powers are the powers of his ***mind,*** including intellect, feeling, and will.

2 One's *comments* on a topic generally reveal to some degree the state of his *mind* in regard to it.

3 The *mention* of a thing calls it to ***mind.***

4 A *memento* is a *reminder.*

5 A *demented* person has the powers of his *mind* impaired.

mit, mitt=send, let go

1 *ad* mit, to
2 *com* mit, with
3 *e* mit, out
4 *o* mit, (ob) by
5 *per* mit,* through
6 *re* mit,* back
7 *sub* mit, under
8 *trans* mit, across

1 A ticket will *admit* you (*let* you *go*) *to* the entertainment.

2 To place in custody; to entrust *with;* as, to *commit* a fund to the care of trustees; to *commit* (*send*) *a* prisoner to jail.

3 To *send* or give *out;* as, the fountain *emits* water.

4 To *let go by;* to neglect; to overlook; as, to *omit* a fact.

7 To give up or *let* one's self *go under* the government of another; to yield, or surrender. "Do not *submit* yourself to insult."

8 To *send* (*across*) from one to another; as, to *transmit* a message.

norm=rule

1 norm *al,* pertaining to
2 *ab* normal,* from
3 *e* normous, out
4 enorm *ity,* state of

1 *Pertaining to* the usual *rule* or type; as, his pulse is *normal;* deviations from the *normal* type.

3 *Out* of the ordinary; not conforming to the usual *rule;* as, the death rate was *enormous.* "Not two strong men the *enormous* weight could raise."

4 The *state* or quality *of* being *enormous;* especially the quality of being extremely bad; as, the *enormity* of his crime.

pater=father

1 patern *al,* pertaining to
2 patri *arch,* rule
3 patron *ize,* act of
4 patri *cide,* kill
5 patri *ot,* one who
6 patrimony

1 Pertaining to a *father;* fatherly; as, *paternal* love.

2 *Patriarch.* One of the *fathers* and *rulers* of a tribe or race; particularly applied to the early tribes of mankind.

3 *Patronize.* To *act* like a patron, or one who protects, fosters, or supports some enterprise, as a *father* looks after those under his care.

4 *Patricide.* The *killing* of a *father.*

5 *Patriot. One who* loves and supports the institutions of his country somewhat as a *father* cares for the interests of his family.

6 *Patrimony.* An inheritance from an ancestor; especially from one's *father.*

SIXTH MONTH

fy=to make

1 *ampli* fy, large
2 *certi* fy, certain
3 *clari* fy, clear
4 *dei* fy, God
5 *exempli* fy, example
6 *falsi* fy, false
7 *forti* fy,* strong
8 *horri* fy, horror
9 *identi* fy, the same
10 *justi* fy, right
11 *lique* fy, liquid
12 *magni* fy, large
13 *puri* fy, pure
14 *rare* fy, rare
15 *recti* fy, right
16 *terri* fy, frighten
17 *testi* fy, witness
18 *typi* fy, type
19 *veri* fy, true
20 *vivi* fy, life

1 To *make larger;* to expand; as, "Homer *amplifies,* not invents."—*Pope.* "Where he is too brief and concise, *amplify* a little."—*Watts.*

2 To *make certain,* as a fact; as, "To *certify* that Arion was alive and safe."—*Plutarch.* To testify in writing. He *certified* to the character of his friend.

4 To *make* a *god* of; to praise and revere. The people of India *deify* the Ganges river.

5 To show or illustrate by *example.* "He did but *exemplify* the principles in which he had been brought up."—*N. I.*

6 To *make false;* to misrepresent. "It is universally unlawful to lie and *falsify.*" To show to be *false;* to disprove, as a statement.—*N. I.*

9 To prove to be the *same;* as, to *identify* stolen property; to *identify* a prisoner.

10 To *make* just or *right;* to show to be right, proper, or lawful; as, to *justify* one's conduct. "The benefit *justifies* the cost." "I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns."—*Shakespeare.*

15 To *make right;* to amend; to correct, as an error. "The slight omission was *rectified.*"—*N. E.*

17 To bear *witness* to; to *make* solemn declaration to establish some fact. "We speak that we do know and *testify* that we have seen."—*Bible.*

18 To represent by a *type* or image. "Grand as nature is, it only *typifies* something grander in man."—*N. S.*

19 To prove to be *true;* as, to *verify* a statement. "This is *verified* by a number of examples."—*C.*

20 To endue with more life; as, sunshine *vivifies* all nature.

ile=pertaining to, belonging to, capable, of, like

1 *ag* ile, act
2 *duct* ile,* draw
3 *frag* ile,* break
4 *fert* ile, bear
5 *host* ile, enemy
6 *juven* ile, young
7 *puer* ile, child
8 *serv* ile, slave
9 *vers* atile, turn
10 *vir* ile, man

7 *Pertaining to childhood;* childish as contrasted with mature; unworthy of an adult. "We ridiculed his (the priest's) perpetual singing, and drumming, and *puerility* and folly."—*Parkman.*

8 Having the spirit or disposition of a *slave;* befitting a slave; as, *servile* work. "Her haughty hands disdained all *servile* arts."—*Tasso.*

9 A *versatile* person is *capable of turning* readily from one thing to another; many-sided.

"So well she acted all and every part
By turns—with that vivacious *versatility*."
—*Byron.*

10 Having the characteristics of mature *manhood;* sturdy; forceful; as, *virile* strength or vigor. "Man and all his *virile* virtues."—*Feltham.*

ine=belonging to, relating to, like

1 *aquil* ine, eagle	6 *fel* ine, cat
2 *bov* ine, cow	7 *femin* ine, woman
3 *can* ine, dog	8 *mar* ine, sea
4 *dent* ine, tooth	9 *mascul* ine, male
5 *div* ine, deity	10 *sal* ine, salt

1 An *aquiline* nose is one hooked like the beak which *belongs* to an *eagle.*

2 *Relating to* or resembling the ox or *cow;* patient, slow, dull, sluggish, stupid; as a *bovine* temperament. "Where *bovine* rustics used to doze and dream."—*N. E.* "A slouching laborer came out to look at the unusual scene with a slow *bovine* gaze."—*George Eliot.*

3 *Relating to* the family Canidae, or *dog* family; having the qualities of a dog. The family includes dogs, wolves, foxes, and jackals.

6 *Relating to* the family Felidae, or *cat* family; having the qualities of a cat. The family includes lions, tigers, leopards, pumas, jaguars, and lynxes.

ion=the act of, ing

(In many words *ion* means *that which.*)

1 *ablut* ion,* washing away
2 *bisect* ion, cutting in two
3 *expans* ion, spreading out
4 *expuls* ion,* driving out
5 *inspect* ion, looking into
6 *intercess* ion, going between
7 *collect* ion, gathering together
8 *combust* ion, burn
9 *commot* ion,* move
10 *frict* ion, rub
11 *junct* ion, join
12 *opt* ion, choose
13 *resurrect* ion, rising again
14 *stat* ion, stand
15 *tens* ion, stretch

ite=one who

1 A *Canaanite* is *one who* dwelt in the land of *Canaan.*

2 A *Dowieite* is *one who* is a follower of *Dowie.*

3 A *favorite* is *one who* receives special *favor.*

4 A *hypocrite* is *one who pretends* to be what he is not.

5 An *Israelite* is *one who* is a descendant of *Israel,* or Jacob.

6 A *Levite* is *one who* is a descendant of *Levi.*

port=carry

1 port *able,** capable of
2 port *folio,** leaf
3 *ex* port, out
4 *im* port, into
5 *sup* port,* under
6 *trans* port, across

rupt=break

1 *ab* rupt,* away
2 *bank* rupt, bench
3 *dis* rupt,* apart
4 *e* ruption, out
5 *inter* rupt, between
6 rupt *ure,* ing
7 rout
8 route

2 *Bankrupt.* A trader or any persons who becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent person. (At Florence, Italy, it is said, a trader or money changer who failed in business had his banca, or money *bench, broken.*)

4 "The curate and your sweet self are good at such *eruptions* and sudden *breaking out* of mirth."—*Shakespeare.*

6 A *rupture* is a *breaking* apart; as, the *rupture* of a blood vessel.

7 To *break* the ranks of, and throw into confusion: as, to *rout* an enemy.

8 *Route* originally meant a road *broken* through a new and untraveled section of country. After being *broken* it became a way or *route* for travel.

scribe, script=write

1 *circum* scribe,* around	6 *tran* scribe, across
2 *de* scribe, down	7 *post* script,* after
3 *in* scribe, in, upon	8 *in* scription, upon
4 *pre* scribe,* before	9 scribe 10 scribble
5 *sub* scribe,* under	11 script 12 scripture

9 A *scribe,* in Jewish history, was a custodian and *writer* of the official records of the nation.

10 To *scribble* is to do hasty or careless *writing.*

11 *Script* consists of characters *written* by hand.

12 *Scripture.* The sacred *writings* of any people.

spec, spect=look, see, view

1 *a* spect, (ad) toward	6 *pro* spect, before
2 *circum* spect,* around	7 *retro* spect,* backward
3 *ex* pect, out	8 spectat *or,* one who
4 *in* spect, into	9 *sus* pect, under
5 *per* spective, through	10 spectacle 11 spectacles

1 The appearance of a thing (as *looked at*) from a particular point of view. "The true *aspect* of a world

lying in its rubbish."—*N. I.* "Of form and *aspect* too magnificent to be destroyed."—*Wordsworth.*

5 *Perspective.* That which is *seen through* an opening or vista. The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects. "Seen in the distance, in the long *perspective* of waning years, the meanest incident becomes interesting."—*Hazlett.*

9 To imagine or infer that appearances misrepresent; hence, one who *suspects* is inclined to *look beneath* the surface. "At thirty, man *suspects* himself a fool. Knows at forty and reforms his plan."—*Young.*

10 *Spectacle.* Something exhibited to be *looked* at; especially if it be held worthy of unusual notice.

SEVENTH MONTH

ory=place where

1 *arm* ory, arms
2 *deposit* ory, put away
3 *dorm* itory, sleep
4 *fact* ory, make
5 *labor* atory, work
6 *manufact* ory, hand made
7 *observ* atory, observe
8 *prepar* atory, to make ready
9 *reform* atory, form again
10 *terr* itory, land

1 An *armory* is a *place where* arms and other instruments of war are kept; usually a large building including a drill hall.

2 A *depository* is a *place where* things are *put away* for safe keeping. A warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

3 A *dormitory* is a large *sleeping* room or building containing a series of sleeping rooms; as, the *dormitory* at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

5 A *laboratory* is, literally, a *place* for *labor;* particularly, a place for scientific experimentation.

10 *Territory* is extent of *land* belonging to or ruled by the government. (Literally, it means a *place where* there is *land.*)

ous=having, consisting of, pertaining to, full of

1 amphi *bi* ous,* life
2 *aque* ous, water
3 *bili* ous, bile
4 *clamor* ous, cry out
5 *decidu* ous,* fall
6 *furi* ous, rage
7 *greg* arious,* flock
8 *hetero* geneous, other
9 *homo* geneous, like
10 imper *vi* ous,* way
11 *numer* ous, number
12 *preci* ous, price
13 pre *coci* ous,* ripe
14 *ponder* ous, weigh
15 pre *poster* ous,* after
16 *viv* acious, life

2 *Pertaining to* or containing *water;* as, *aqueous* vapor.

3 A state of ill health due to a disordered condition of the liver, the gland which secretes *bile.* "Nor think me pious when I'm only *bilious."—Hood.*

4 *Consisting of* loud and repeated *outcries* or noise; as, a *clamorous* crowd.

8 (gen, kind) *Consisting of* unlike *elements,* or ingredients of different (*other*) *kinds.*

13 Being developed more than is natural or usual at a given age; forward; (*ripe before* the usual time); as, a *precocious* child. "To laugh before the fortieth day from man's birth is looked upon as a miracle of *precocity."—Aristotle.*

ulent=full of

1 *corp* ulent, body
2 *fraud* ulent, frand
3 *op* ulent, wealth
4 *succ* ulent, juice
5 *esc* ulent, food
6 *vir* ulent, poison

1 A *corpulent* person has an excess of fat (hence, literally speaking, is *full* of *body*); stout; obese.

3 Possessing large means or property; wealthy; as, an *opulent* merchant.—*N. S.* "The arrangement of the home and the general air of the housekeeping indicated easy and even *opulent* circumstances."—*Mrs. Stowe.*

4 *Succulent* plants are *full of juice;* as, the stalk of the sugar cane.

5 *Esculent* plants are those suitable for *food* (literally, *full of food*). "Every lover of that invaluable *esculent* (the potato) has reason to remember with gratitude the settlers of Londonderry."—*Whittier.*

ure=act or state of, that which

1 *capt* ure, take
2 *depart* ure, from+part
3 *en clos* ure, within+shut
4 *fixt* ure, fasten
5 *fract* ure,* break
6 *gest* ure, act, do
7 *junct* ure, join
8 *manu fact* ure, hand+make
9 *overt* ure, open
10 *past* ure, feed
11 *pict* ure, paint
12 *pleas* ure, please
13 *post* ure, place
14 *pro ced* ure, forward+go
15 *rapt* ure, carry away
16 *script* ure,* write
17 *signat* ure, mark or sign
18 *sut* ure, sew
19 *text* ure, weave
20 *verd* ure, green

The words of the above group are practically self-explaining.

y state of being, full of consisting or made of

1 bloody
2 dewy
3 dressy
4 curly
5 faulty
6 filthy
7 fleshy
8 frosty
9 fussy
10 gaudy
11 gloomy
12 grassy
13 guilty
14 hardy
15 hoary
16 lofty
17 marshy
18 rainy
19 rosy
20 sandy
21 shady
22 spunky
23 thirsty
24 wealthy

While the above words serve to illustrate the use of *y* as a suffix, to analyze them would not be profitable. On account of their simplicity no illustrations are needed to show their use, and no definitions; in fact, there are no words simpler on which to base definitions.

The eight words following, which end in *y*, can, however, be analyzed with profit:

1 *an arch* y,* without+rule
2 *a path* y,* without+feel
3 *aut ops* y,* self+see
4 *col loqu* y,* together+speak
5 *ob loqu* y, against+speak
6 *poly gam* y, many+marriage
7 *sym path* y,* together+feel
8 *sym phon* y, together+sound

tort, tors=twist, wring, wrest

1 *con* tort, together
2 *dis* tort, aside
3 *ex* tort, out
4 *re* tort, back
5 torch
6 tor *ment*, that which
7 tortoise
8 tort *ure*, that which

1 To *twist together;* to turn awry. "A form *contorted* and misshapen from that which nature gave."—*Shakespeare.*

2 To *twist aside;* to twist out of shape; to wrest from the true meaning. "For gold the hireling judge *distorts* the laws."

3 To *wring* or wrest *out of* or away from; to get by force or by taking unfair advantage. "'Till the injurious Romans did *extort* this tribute from us, we were free."

4 To bend, *twist* or turn *back*. A *retort* is a short and pointed reply *turned back* on an assailant. A *retort* tube is one *twisted* or bent back at one end.

5 The *torch* is so called because the wick is *twisted* like a rope.

6 *Torment* comes from *tormentum*, a machine (engine) for throwing stones to inflict *torture*.

7 The *tortoise* is so called because of its *twisted* or crooked feet.

8 *Wringing* pain; anguish of body or mind. "In ancient Greece, *torture* was never employed except in case of treason."

tract=draw

1 *abs* tract, away
2 *at* tract, to
3 *con* tract, together
4 *de* tract,* from
5 *dis* tract, apart
6 *ex* tract, out
7 *pro* tract, forward
8 *re* tract,* back
9 *re* treat, back
10 *sub* tract, under
11 trace
12 tract *able*, capable of
13 trail
14 train

1 To *draw away;* to consider apart. "In truth the object and sensation are the same thing and cannot be *abstracted* from each other."

2 To *draw to* or toward. A magnet *attracts* iron filings.

3 To *draw together* or closer. Heat expands and cold *contracts* many substances.

4 To *draw* away *from.* To take away a part of something, especially from one's credit. "Should I *detract* his worth, 'twould argue want of merit in myself."

5 To *draw apart* or away. The attention is *distracted* when it is *drawn apart* from the thing in hand.

6 To *draw out,* to withdraw. Honey is sometimes *extracted* from the honeycomb and the comb replaced in the beehive.

7 To *draw* forward; to extend or prolong; as, "England desired not to *protract* the war."

8 To *draw back;* to take back what has been said. When one finds he has said a hasty thing he would do well to *retract* it.

9 To *draw back,* as from an enemy. "Come, shepherd, let us make an honorable *retreat.*"—*Shakespeare.*

10 To *draw* away; as a part from the whole.

11 A *trace* is one of the tugs or straps by which a vehicle is *drawn.*

12 A *tractable* child is one which can be easily led or *drawn.*

13 *Trail means to draw* along, or what is *drawn.*

14 A *train* consists of cars *drawn* by a locomotive.

ven, vent=come

1 *ad* vent,* to
2 *ad* vent ure, upon
3 *a* venue, to
4 *con* vene, together
5 *circum* vent,* around
6 *e* vent, out
7 *inter* vention, between
8 *in* vent, upon
9 *re* venue, back
10 *pre* vent, before

2 An *adventure* is a stirring experience, *come upon*, as it were, suddenly and unexpectedly. "The *Adventures* of Sherlock Holmes."

3 A wide or principal street; especially one bordered with trees; a main thoroughfare. (Formerly, an *avenue* was a roadway bordered with trees which *came to* a residence.)

4 To cause to *come together;* to assemble. The governor of a state may *convene* the legislature.

6 The *outcome* of an occurrence; as, "In that *event* all will be right." "Marriage is the principal *event* for good or evil in all lives."—*Anon.*

7 The act of *coming between* persons or objects; especially interference with the acts of others.

8 To *come upon;* to find out or discover.

9 *Revenue* is that which *comes back*, as from an investment; income from all forms of one's property.

10 To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures. Originally *prevent* meant to *come before;* as in Matt. xvii:25: "When Peter was come into the house, Jesus *prevented* him."

vers, vert=turn

1 *ad* vert, to
2 advertise *ment,* that which
3 *a* version, away
4 *a* vert,* away
5 *di* verse, apart
6 divers *ion,* act of
7 *di* vorce, apart
8 *in* vert,* into
9 *per* verse, thoroughly
10 *re* verse, back
11 *trans* verse, across
12 versat *ile,** capable of
13 vers *ion,* that which
14 vertigo 15 vortex

1 To *turn* attention *to*. "I shall only *advert* to some leading points in the argument."—*Emerson.*

2 An *advertisement* is *that which* is intended to *turn* the attention of the public *to* the thing advertised.

3 A *turning away* from. "Adhesion to vice and *aversion* to goodness."—*Anon.*

4 To *turn away* or aside. "Till ardent prayer *averts* the public woe."—*N. I.*

5 *Diverse* ways are different ways—they *turn apart.* "Time travels in *diverse* paces with *diverse* people."—*Shakespeare.*

6 The *act of turning from* a course; as, the *diversion* of the mind from study.

7 A *divorce* is a judgment or decree dissolving marriage, and thus *turning* husband and wife *apart.*

9 *Turned thoroughly* from a former course; *turned* away from the right; stubborn.

"Still so *perverse* and opposite,
As if they worshiped God for spite."
—*Butler.*

10 To *turn back;* as, to *reverse* an engine.

11 A *transverse* beam is one *turned across* others.

13 *That which* is translated (or *turned*) from another language; as, the King James *version* of the Bible.

14 A *turning* or whirling around; dizziness; giddiness.

"That old *vertigo* in his head
Will never leave him till he's dead."
—*Anon.*

15 A *whirl*pool.

EIGHTH MONTH

(See also Page 51)

ic=pertaining to

1 *aqua* tic, water
2 *chron* ic,* time
3 epi *dem* ic,* people
4 *Homer* ic, Homer
5 *luna* tic, moon
6 *lyr* ic, lyre, harp
7 *metall* ic, metal
8 *opt* ic, eye
9 *pan* ic, Pan
10 *publ* ic, people
11 *rust* ic, country
12 *poly techn* ic, many, art

1 *Pertaining* to *water;* living or growing in water; as, *aquatic* plants, or animals.

4 *Pertaining to Homer*, the great epic poet of ancient Greece, or to the poetry which he wrote.

5 A *lunatic* is one who is periodically insane, with intervals of sanity (as if affected by the *moon*).

6 *Lyric* poetry is that which is adapted to the *harp;* fit to be sung to an accompaniment. Odes, sonnets, and hymns are some of the special forms of *lyric* poetry. "In copious legend, or sweet *lyric* song."—*N. I.*

7 *Pertaining to metal;* of the nature of metal. *Metallic* tooth picks should not be used; they injure the enamel.

9 *Panic* means sudden or groundless fright, such as was said to have been caused by *Pan*, the god of pastures and forests.

12 Including or *pertaining to many arts* and sciences; applied especially to schools where many practical branches of art and science are taught.

ize, ise=made, do, cause

1 *ad vert* ise,* to+turn
2 *critic* ise, judge
3 *familiar* ize, family
4 *fertil* ize, bear, produce
5 *leg* alize, law
6 *re cogn* ize, again+know
7 *sym path* ize, with+feel
8 *tan tal* ize, Tantalus
9 agonize
10 brutalize

11 civilize*
12 crystallize
13 equalize
14 generalize
15 harmonize
16 humanize
17 idolize
18 magnetize
19 modernize
20 naturalize
21 organize
22 realize
23 systematize
24 tyrannize

2 To *criticise* is to (*make*) pass *judgment* upon; to discuss the merits or demerits of; especially to find fault. "The strength of criticism lies only in the weakness of the thing *criticised*."—*Longfellow.*

3 To *familiarize* means, literally, to *make* as one of the *family,* to become intimate with.

4 Ground is *fertilized* when it is *caused* to *produce* more abundantly.

5 Any conduct is *legalized* when it is *made lawful.*

6 We *recognize* a person when we *know* him *again;* as, one whom we have known before.

7 To *sympathize* is to *feel with* another.

8 *Tantalize* is derived from *Tantalus,* a Phrygian king, who, according to Greek mythology, was punished in the lower world by being placed in a lake of pure water up to his chin, while there hung over him luscious fruit, the fruit and the water receding whenever he sought to satisfy his hunger or thirst. Hence, *tantalize* means to tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view and frustrating expectation by keeping it out of reach.

Words 9 to 24 may be defined in a simple and satisfactory manner by using some meaning of the suffix *ize* in the definition with the first part of the word; thus, *agonize* means to *cause* to have *agony.*

ist=one who

1 *agri* cultur ist, field
2 an *arch* ist, rule
3 *art* ist,* skill
4 a *the* ist, God
5 *botan* ist, plant
6 *flor* ist, flower
7 ge *olog* ist, science
8 *hypnot* ist, sleep
9 *journal* ist, day
10 *ocul* ist, eye
11 *optim* ist, best
12 *pessim* ist, worst
13 *scient* ist, knowledge
14 *somn* ambul ist, sleep

1 *One* engaged in agriculture including the cultivation of the soil (*field*) and the raising of stock; a husbandman. "The farmer is always a practitioner; the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist."—*N. I.*

2 *One who* advocates *anarchy*, which is the absence of government; it is a state of society in which there is no law or supreme power (an, without).

5 *One who* is a specialist in *botany*, or the science of *plants*.

6 *One who* cultivates or deals in *flowers*.

11 An *optimist* is *one who* believes that all events are ordered for the *best*.

12 A *pessimist* is *one who* has a disposition to take the least hopeful (*worst*) view of things; *one who* believes that the ultimate tendency of the world is toward evil and not good.

oid=having the form of, shaped like

1 *aster* oid, star
2 *dent* oid, tooth
3 *spher* oid, sphere
4 *typh* oid, stupor

meter, metr=measure

1 *bar* ometer, weight
2 *chron* ometer,* time
3 *dia* meter, across
4 *gas* ometer, gas
5 *hydr* ometer, water
6 *lact* ometer, milk
7 *ped* ometer, foot
8 *peri* meter,* around
9 *speed* ometer, speed
10 *thermo* meter, heat

1 The *barometer measures* the *weight* of the atmosphere, and thus aids in determining the indications of the weather.

4 A *gasometer* is an apparatus for holding and *measuring gas.*

5 The *hydrometer* is used for *measuring* the specific gravity of *water,* and other liquids.

6 The *lactometer* is used for *measuring* the purity and richness of *milk.*

7 The *pedometer* is an instrument, usually in the form of a watch, for indicating the number of steps taken in walking (going on *foot*), and so *measuring* the distance covered.

phon=sound

1 *eu* phony, well
2 phonet *ic,* pertaining to
3 phon *ics,** science of
4 phono *graph,* write
5 *sym* phony.* together
6 *tele* phone, far

1 Agreeableness of sound; (quality of *sounding well*). For the sake of *euphony* the last letter of the prefix is sometimes changed to the first letter of the root; thus, *allure* is more *euphonious* than *adlure; accept,* than *adceṗt; oppose,* than *obpose; effort,* than *exfort.*

2 *Pertaining to sound;* especially speech sounds; as, *phonetic* characters; *phonetic* spelling.

4 An instrument for recording (*writing*) and reproducing human speech, and other *sounds.* The *phonograph* was invented by Edison in 1876.

polis=city

1 *acro* polis, high, upper
2 *Anna* polis, Ann
3 *Constantin* ople, Constantine
4 *Indiana* polis, Indiana
5 *metro* polis,* mother
6 *Minne* apolis, Minne
7 police 8 politics*

1 The *acropolis* was the *upper* part of a Grecian *city.* It commanded a view of the surrounding country.

2 Named for Queen *Anne*.

3 A contraction of Constantinopolis. Named for *Constantine*.

4 *Indiana* means, literally, the *land* of the *Indians*. *Indianapolis* means *city* of *Indiana*.

6 The *city of Minne*(haha).

7 A *police* force is a body of civil officers in a *city* organized for its protection.

scop=view

1 *horo* scope, hour	3 *micro* scope,* small
2 k*al eido* scope, beautiful +form	4 *stereo* scope, solid
	5 *tele* scope, far

1 The *horoscope* is an instrument for *viewing* the heavens at the *hour* of one's birth, by which the astrologers professed to foretell the events of a person's life.

2 The *kaleidoscope* is an optical instrument in which an endless variety of *beautiful* patterns or *forms* may be *viewed* by changing its position.

4 The *stereoscope* is an instrument with two eye glasses for giving to pictures the appearance of *solid* forms as seen in nature

PART TWO

Elementary Sounds, Letters, Words, Syllables, Accents, Principles of Pronunciation, and Words Frequently Mispronounced

An *elementary sound* is the simplest sound of spoken language. The *number* of elementary sounds as given by different authors varies from forty to fifty. As there are only twenty-six letters in the alphabet, some letters represent more than one sound.* Diacritical marks are used with the letters to indicate the various sounds.

The elementary sounds are divided into *vocals, subvocals,* and *aspirates.* Other terms sometimes used are *tonics, subtonics,* and *atonics,* respectively.

The *vocals* or *tonics* are those elementary sounds made by an unmodified or uninterrupted tone of the voice. They include all the various sounds of the vowels, *a, e, i, o, u,* and some sounds of *w* and *y.* See Guide to Pronunciation in Part Two under the general head of Pronunciation.

The *subvocals* or *subtonics* are those elementary sounds made by the tone of voice modified by the organs of speech, making an undertone. The subvocal sounds are represented by *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, ng, r, th*-sonant, *v, w, y, z* and *zh.*

The *aspirates* or *atonics* are those elementary sounds made by merely breathing modified by the organs of speech; they are sometimes called breath sounds. They are represented by *f, h, k, p, s, t, ch, sh, th* and *wh.*

Cognate sounds are those which are made by the organs of speech in the same, or very nearly the same, position. The cognates are in pairs.

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*A method of representing each of the elementary sounds by a distinct printed character or letter is called *Phonotophy.*

Cognate Sounds

Vowels		Consonants
ā - - - ĕ	ą - - - ŏ	b - - - p v - - - f
ē - - - ĭ	û - - - ŭ	d - - - t th (sonant) th
â - - - ă	o͞o - o͝o	g - - - k z - - - s
ä - - - å		j - - - ch

Long ā and short ĕ are said to be cognate sounds because they are made with the organs of articulation in almost the same position. Make the sound of long *a* and follow it closely with the sound of short *e* and you will see that the organs of speech change position but little if any in passing from one sound to the other. The same is true of each of the other pairs of cognate sounds.

LETTERS

A *letter* is a mark or character used to represent a sound—usually an elementary sound.

An *alphabet* is an orderly arrangement of all the letters of a language.

The *number of letters in the different alphabets* vary, as follows: English 26, Arabic 28, French 25, German 26, Greek 24, Hebrew 22, Italian 21, Russian 33, Spanish 27, Sanskrit 49. The Chinese have no alphabet, but about 20,000 syllabic characters.

The *power of a letter* is the elementary sound for which it stands.

Letters as to form are either script or print.

There are many different *styles of letters;* as Roman, Italic, Old English, and Script.

As to *size* letters are both capital and lower case.

VOWELS

A *vowel* sound is a free and uninterrupted sound of the voice. The vowel sounds are formed by the voice modified, but not interrupted, by the various positions of the tongue and lips.

A *consonant* sound is an articulate sound made by the obstructed voice, and which in utterance is usually combined with a vowel sound.

There is no absolute division between vowels and consonants. Certain vowels are so open as to be only vowels, certain consonants are so close as to be only consonants; but there are yet others which have the value now of vowels and now of consonants; as, *i, u, w,* and *y*.

"*Y* as a vowel is a substitute for *i,* and *i* is a consonant as a substitute for *y*. *W* and *y* are vowels: (1) When they end words or syllables, (2) when they are not followed by a vowel in the same syllable, (3) when they are followed by a silent vowel in the same syllable. *W* and *y* are consonants when they begin words or syllables and are immediately followed by a vowel. *I* is a consonant when it represents the consonant *y,* as in *alien*. *U* is a consonant when it represents the consonant *w,* as in *quick, language.*"—*Irish's Orthography.*

A *diphthong* is produced by running together two vowel sounds in the same syllable.

A diphthong is *proper* if both the vowels are sounded. There are only two proper diphthongs: *oi,* as in boil, also represented by *oy,* as in boy; and *ou,* as in sound, also represented by *ow,* as in cow.

An improper diphthong, or *digraph,* is merely a combination of two vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded; as in rain, teach.

The digraphs most commonly used are the following:

Au, as in audible; *aw,* as in awning; *ay,* as in say; *ea,* as in peal; *ei,* as in seine; *eo,* as in people; *eu,* as in feud; *ey,* as in obey; *ew,* as in dew; *ie* as in believe; *oa,* as in loan; *oe,* as in hoe; *ue,* as in hue; *ui,* as in juice.

An improper triphthong, or *trigraph,* is a combination of three vowels in the same syllable of which only one is sounded, as, *ieu,* in adieu; *eau,* in beauty. There are no proper triphthongs.

CONSONANTS

Consonants are usually classified on three different bases, as follows:

I *Mutes* and *Semivowels.*

The mutes represent an explosive sound. They are called "mutes" because the mouth organs are closed just before the sound is uttered and the voice is momentarily *mute.*

The four subvocals, *b, d, j, g,* and their cognates, *p, t, ch,* and *k,* are generally classed as mutes.

All other consonants are *semivowels.* They are pronounced with a continuous sound. The sound may be continued so long as the breath lasts. In the case of mutes the sound must stop with the explosive utterance.

Two other classifications on different bases are shown in the following table:

	Labials	Lingua-Dentals	Palatals
Subvocals	b-v-w-m	d-z-th-(sonant)-l-n-r	g-j-zh-y-ng
Aspirates	p-f-wh	t-s-th	k-ch-sh-h

II *Subvocals* and *Aspirates.*

The subvocals are sometimes called "voice" consonants, and the aspirates "breath" consonants. These are fit terms, for they indicate the basis of classification.

III *Labials, Lingua-Dentals,* and *Palatals.*

This is a classification of consonants with respect to the *place of formation.* The *lips* have most to do with making the labial sounds; the lingua-dentals are formed at the point of the *tongue* in contact with the *teeth;* the palatals between the tongue and hard and soft *palate.*

SYLLABLES

Syllable literally means *taken together.*

A *spoken syllable* is an elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds, uttered *together,* or with a single impulse of the voice. It constitutes a word or a part of a word.

A *written* or printed *syllable* is a part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of pronunciation by a single impulse of the voice.

Purposes of Syllabication

As to where a word shall be divided in making it into syllables depends upon the purpose of syllabication. When the purpose is to show the derivation the division is made with reference to the component parts (roots, prefixes, and suffixes); but if the purpose is to indicate correct pronunciation, the result may be very different. For illustration, the following words are divided, first, to show derivation; abs-tract, bene-vol-ent, pre-de-cess-or, e-ducate, phon-o-typ-y, pro-gress, e-lig-ible; and, second, to indicate correct pronunciation: ab-stract, be-nev-o-lent, pred-e-ces-sor, ed-u-cate, pho-not-y-py, prog-ress, el-i-gible.

While in the illustrations here given the syllables formed for one purpose are very different from those formed for the other, yet in the majority of words the resulting syllables are the same whether divided for one purpose or for the other.

In the United States the prevailing purpose of syllabication is to indicate pronunciation.

Rules for syllabication are given in many orthographies, but there are numerous exceptions to these rules. However, to this one rule there is no exception: *Never divide a word of one syllable.* If the division of a word at the end of a line is likely to interfere with its ready recognition by the reader, it should not be divided, but written wholly on the next line. A mistake in syllabication, like a mistake in spelling, is generally regarded as a somewhat grievous error. Hence, the dictionary, the only safe guide, should be consulted when in doubt.

Names of Syllables

The *ultimate* syllable of a word is the last (*ultimus*=last); the *penultimate* is next to the last (*pen*=almost);

the *antepenultimate* is the third from the last (literally, *before almost* the *last*); the *preantepenultimate* is the fourth from the last (literally, *before* the one that is *before* the one *almost last*). The last three names are usually shortened to penult, antepenult, and preantepenult.

ACCENT

Accent is a stress or force of voice given to one syllable more than to others in the pronunciation of a word.

In long words two, and sometimes three, syllables are accented. But one syllable is always accented more strongly than the others are. The stronger accent is called the *primary accent*, the weaker is called the *secondary*. Thus, in *am mu ni tion* the primary accent falls on the third syllable and the secondary on the first. The secondary accent nearly always precedes the primary. The primary accent is distinguished by a heavier mark than that used for the secondary.

The principles which govern the placing of accent are complicated. A number of rules are given in texts in orthography and orthoepy, but the exceptions to these rules are so numerous as to render them of doubtful value.

Webster's New International Dictionary says:

"For English no fixed rules such as often exist in other languages can be given by which the accent of most of its words may be determined. . . . . In the case of two-syllable words used both as verbs and as nouns or adjectives, the final syllable is accented for the verb, and the first for the noun or adjectives."

The following will illustrate:

abstract	contrast	ferment	prefix
accent	converse	forecast	present
compound	convict	frequent	produce
conflict	desert	incense	project
concert	escort	insult	record
contract	export	permit	survey

But many other words are accented alike for both verb and noun; as, defeat, regard, attack, address.

WORDS

A *word* is a sign of an idea. It may be either spoken or written.

A *primitive,* or *root, word* is one not derived from any other word of the language; as, *fix, strike, man.*

A *derivative* is a word formed from a primitive by changing it internally, or by adding a prefix or suffix; as, *men, suffix, strikers.*

A *simple word* is a single word. It may be either primitive or derivative.

A *compound word* is a combination of two or more simple words; as, buck-saw, well-behaved, school-room.

A word of one syllable is a *monosyllable* (mono=one); of two syllables, a *dissyllable* (dis=two); of three syllables, a *trisyllable* (tri=three); of three or more syllables, a *polysyllable* (poly=many).

The *root* of a word is the simplest form of the word that can be obtained by analysis. It gives the meaning only in a very general way.

The *stem* is the main part of the word which contains the idea of the word. To the stem the various terminations are added.

A *prefix* is a significant syllable joined to the beginning of a word; as, *auto*graph, *circum*vent, *amphi*theater.

A *suffix* is a significant syllable joined to the end of a word; as, man*ly,* fer*tile,* men*tion.*

Affix is a general term for prefixes and suffixes; it may be applied to either or to both together.

SILENT LETTERS

Silent letters have at least four uses:

1 To modify sounds of other letters in the same syllable.

Drop final silent *e* from such words as the following and note the effect on the sound of the other vowel in the same syllable: *bare, pure, ripe, mane.*

2 To indicate pronunciation.

In the four words last given, for illustration, the pronunciation changes when the final silent *e* is dropped.

Another class of words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the final silent *e* on adding a suffix beginning with *a* or *o* to preserve the soft sound of *c* and *g*, and with it the correct pronunciation of the word; as, *serviceable, noticeable, changeable, courageous.*

3 To show the meaning of words.

Illustrations: *clime, climb, plumb, belle, butt, dyeing, singeing, guilt.*

4 To show the derivation of words.

Numerous illustrations are found in words derived from the Greek. In *chronic,* and *chronology,* the *h* is silent, but serves to indicate that the root of those words is *chron,* which means *time.* Similarly the *g* in *gnostic,* the *e* in *eulogy, p* in *pneumonia,* the *h* in *chromatic.*

In *honour* and *favour u* is silent, and therefore a useless letter, so far as sound is concerned. The *u* signifies that the word came to us through the French, instead of directly from the Latin. The question is, whether we shall go to the trouble of writing the extra letter in a large class of such words for the sake of the historical association. Perhaps one in a thousand would choose to do so, but others of us are more intent on saving time and ink. When the spelling reform idea becomes operative with English speaking people, a great many silent letters will go the way of the *u* in *labour, favour,* and the like.

PRONUNCIATION

A person's pronunciation of the words he uses is a marked indication of his scholarship and culture. If he does not acquire habits of correct pronunciation while young he is likely never to acquire them.

"The key to the accurate use of the words of the English language is the correct, the complete and the habitual use of the dictionary."—Joseph H. Hill, Ex-President of the Kansas State Normal School.

Before a pupil can use the dictionary to good advantage in learning the pronunciation of words he needs to distinguish the various sounds represented by the vowels and consonants and be able to produce those sounds. For convenience in the class room pupils should learn also the names by which these sounds are generally known. Many of the facts which a user of the dictionary needs to know are set forth in the Guide to Pronunciation and Table of Equivalents. Pages 120-121.

No pupil should deceive himself with the notion that he can without a knowledge of the Guide and Table use the dictionary for purposes of pronunciation, any more than he could get on in arithmetic without knowing the multiplication table.

So many facts are comprised in the Guide and Table that some systematic study and *drill* are needed for their mastery. Suggestions for taking up these facts in detail are given immediately under the Table of Equivalents. Following these suggestions will greatly simplify the problem.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

Character	How Described	Name of Mark	Equivalents	Key Words
ā	long	macron	e̲	āle, āpe
ȧ	unaccented	mod.macron		senȧte, prefȧce
ă	short	breve		ăm, făt
â	circumflex	caret	ê	câre, fâre
ã	tilde	tilde	*	liãr, orchãrd
ä	long Italian	two dots		ärm, ärt
ȧ	short "	one dot		ȧsk, fȧst
ạ	broad	two dots	ô	ạll, wạlk
ạ	like ŏ	one dot	ŏ	whạt, wạs
a	obscure	Italic		fin*a*l, inf*a*nt
ē	long	macron	ï e͞e	ēve, mēte
ȇ	unaccented	mod.macron		ȇvent, crȇate
ĕ	short	breve		ĕnd, gĕt
ê	circumflex	caret	â	thêre, hêir
ẽ	tilde	tilde	*	fẽrn, makẽr
e̲	like ā	bar below	ā	e̲ight, pre̲y
e	obscure	Italic		rece*n*t, nov*e*l
ī	long	macron	ȳ	īce, pīne
ȋ	unaccented	mod.macron		ȋdea, dȋameter
ĭ	short	breve	y̆	ĭll, hĭt
ĩ	tilde	tilde	*	bĩrd, whĩrl
ï	like ē	two dots	ē e͞e	machïne, polïce
ō	long	macron		ōld, gō
ȏ	unaccented	mod.macron		ȏbey, pȏetic
ŏ	short	breve	ạ	ŏdd, nŏt
ô	circumflex	caret	ạ	ôrb, ôrder
õ	tilde	tilde	*	wõrk, doctõr
o͞o	like o͝o	two dots	o͝o u̯	do͞, mo͞ve
o͝o	like o͞o	one dot	o͞o u̯	wo͝olf, wo͝man
o̊	like ŭ	one dot	ŭ	so̊n, wo̊n
ū	long	macron	ew	ūse, cūre
ȗ	unaccented	mod.macron		ȗnite, virtȗe

Character	How Described	Name of Mark	Equivalents	Key Words
ŭ	short	breve	ŏ	ŭp, bŭt
û	circumflex	caret	*	ûrn, ûrge
u̱	like o͞o	two dots	o͞o o̱	ru̱de, ru̱le
u̱	like o͝o	one dot	o͝o o̱	fu̱ll, pu̱sh
ȳ	long	macron	ī	flȳ, tȳpe
y̆	short	breve	ĭ	hy̆mn, pity̆
ỹ	tilde	tilde	*	mỹrtle, mỹrrh
o͞o	long	macron	o̱ u̱	fo͞od, bo͞ot
o͝o	short	breve	o̱ u̱	fo͝ot, bo͝ok
oi	diphthong	unmarked	oy	oil, boy
ou	diphthong	unmarked	ow	out, cow
c	hard	cross-bar	k	cat, concur
ç	soft	cedilla	s	çell, viçe
ḡ	hard	macron	g	ḡo, beḡin
ġ	soft	one dot	j	ġem, enġine
n		unmarked		no, man
n̲	nasal	bar below	ng	in̲k, sin̲gle
s	sibilant	unmarked	ç	this, haste
s̲	sonant	susp. bar	z	has̲, wis̲dom
x	voiceless	unmarked	ks	vex, exit
x̲	voiced	usp. bar	gz	ex̲ist, ex̲ample

OTHER CONSONANT SOUNDS VARIOUSLY REPRESENTED

ch, like k, as in chorus	sh, like çh, as in she
çh, like sh, as in machine	th, as in then, breathe
ch, as in chair, chain	th, as in thin, breath
dg, like j, as in edge	wh, as in when
kw, like q, as in quit	z, like s̲, as in zone
ph, like f, as in phonic	zh, as in azure

In the above table * is used to represent ă ĕ ĭ ŏ û; "mod." is used as an abbreviation for modified, and "susp." for suspended.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS

From the foregoing Guide to Pronunciation a table of equivalents can easily be made. Including diphthongs, fourteen vowel and nine consonant sounds are represented, each by two or more characters.

1 ā = e	6 ē = ï = e͞e	12 ū = ew	18 ş = z
2 â = ê	7 o͞o = o̤ = ṳ	13 oi = oy	19 sh = ç̲h
3 a̤ = ô	8 o͝o = o̤ = ṳ	14 ou = ow	20 f = ph
4 a̤ = ŏ	9 ȯ = ŭ	15 c = k = ch	21 n̲ = ng
5 ā = ē = ī	10 ȳ = î	16 ç = s	22 x̲ = ks
ō = y̆ = û	11 y̆ = ĭ	17 j = ġ = dg	23 x̱ = gz

TO MASTER THE FOREGOING GUIDE AND TABLE

1 Learn the diacritical marks and their names.

2 Learn the names of the vowels; and of the consonants which have more than one sound.

3 Mark these letters to indicate all of their various sounds.

4 Learn a "key word" for each sound.

5 Learn to recognize and produce the sounds. These features of phonics are the most difficult. To give pupils practice which will train the ear and the voice the exercises given below have been prepared with care.

6 Learn the Table of Equivalents.

EXERCISES

Pupils should arrange in columns the words of the following groups. There are *five* words to illustrate each sound represented by the characters in the headlines. For example: the words of the first group illustrate five different sounds of *a*.

Or, pupils may write the words in columns on the blackboard as the teacher pronounces them.

ā ă â ä ạ

call, barn, lake, lawful, hand, fair, came, father, glad, ball, art, chair, trade, span, farm, place, snare, bat, caught, bare, they, corn, radish, where, carpet.

The same words classified according to the sounds of *a* may be arranged in columns, as follows:

ā	ă	â	ä	ạ
lake	glad	fair	barn	call
came	hand	chair	father	lawful
trade	span	snare	art	ball
place	bat	bare	farm	caught
they	radish	where	carpet	corn

It will be observed that each of the five words in any column contains the sound represented by the character at the head of that column. Some words, however, (in this group "they," "where," and "corn,") do not contain the *a,* but a letter having an equivalent sound. Hence, to successfully classify the words of the following exercises pupils must know the Table of Equivalents.

ā ă â ä ạ

candy, artist, aught, their, star, claim, walnut, attack, aid, where, sail, author, careful, charm, freight, album, scare, lark, happen, reindeer, border, prayer, march, bought, banish.

ē ĕ ê ẽ e̲

learn, field, they, yet, there, meal, best, sleigh fence, heard, nowhere, turn, eighty, hero, lettuce, police, daring, early, play, thirsty, obey, share, mosquito, memory, heir.

ī ĭ ī ī

river, whirl, ivy, inch, valise, hymn, pie, thirty, kind, machine, silver, giant, shirt, eye, fatigue, scene, urge, omit, magazine, earth.

ō ŏ ô o̧ ȯ

move, shot, thorn, told, shoe, ton, thunder, most, solid, done, north, wonder, worn, order, group, oxen, prune, yonder, owe, war, roost, caught, sun, elbow, watch.

ū ŭ û u̧ u̇

shut, hurt, bush, unit, fruit, puss, use, study, rule, pulpit, burn, button, wolf, June, mercy, took, roof, hum, furnace, music, first, do, under, Ruth, duty.

o͞o o͝o oi ou

shoot, brook, stood, goose, wool, moon, full, prove, rule, wolves, spoil, count, noise, joyful, fowl, cloud, point, house, plow, oyster.

e ç ḡ ġ th ~~th~~ (sonant)

cider, icy, cat, cotton, lace, factory, Lucy, vacation, calico, proceed, Egypt, German, globe, rogue, danger, drag, guess, giant, engine, glad, other, cloth, clothe, this, throw, thick, breathe, breath, mouth, thee.

n n̨ s s̨ x x̣

land, trunk, connect, single, name, new, jungle, drink, novel, congress, summer, roses, amuse, vessel, goes, wise, sale, simple, noise, sense, exclaim, examine, text, extra, example, exist, excuse, exert, exact, exchange.

eh çh ch

Chicago, match, cherry, ache, chorus, Charlotte, chase, echo, school, machine, chop, chivalry, scheme, chauffeur, porch.

PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

"*A* constituting or ending an unaccented syllable is short Italian *a*."

again	America	banana	fatigue	papa
alas	amuse	canine	lapel	parasol
algebra	apparatus	China	massacre	sacrament
alkali	area	drama	ornament	valise

"*Ė* constituting or ending a syllable is long."

depot	memento	obedience	really	society
event	museum	penal	recess	superior
feline	nausea	precise	resource	theater
frequent	negro	pretense	secretary	veto

"*O* constituting or ending a syllable is long."

broken	explosive	melody	poem	spoken
chosen	gondola	open	police	tobacco
coquet	location	opponent	potato	trophy
cupola	locust	pantomime	promotion	zoology

"*I* constituting or ending an unaccented syllable, not initial, is always short, and is usually short even in initial syllables, if unaccented."

divide	tirade	sentinel	fidelity	residence
direct	intimate	continent	digest	levity
finance	indivisible	defensible	hilarious	reticent
imitate	nobility	predicate	invitation	direction

In the *initial* syllables *i, bi, chi, cli, cri, pri, tri,* however, *i* is generally *long.*

idea	isothermal	Chinese	criterion	binomial
idle	biology	climatic	primeval	tripod

E before terminal *n* should always be silent in participles, and also in most other words.

given	stolen	ridden	bidden	forsaken
taken	proven	shaken	woven	gotten
broken	driven	written	shaven	risen
spoken	frozen	arisen	chidden	smitten
fallen	hidden	beaten	eaten	stricken

also

heaven	oaken	happen	burden	leaven
often	leaden	seven	garden	brazen
widen	golden	even	eleven	christen

But in the following words *e* should be sounded:

hyphen	chicken	marten	lichen	sudden
linden	linen	gluten	mitten	aspen

E should also be sounded in any word (not a participle) in which terminal *en* is immediately preceded by *l, m, n,* or *r.*

women	Ellen	Helen	omen	pollen
barren	linen	woolen	Allen	Warren

"*E* before terminal *l* should usually be sounded."

Abel	model	morsel	cancel	marvel
level	travel	bevel	gravel	barrel
nickel	apparel	towel	channel	kennel
chapel	citadel	revel	Mabel	libel
camel	laurel	bevel	funnel	parcel

But in the following words and in their derivatives *e* before terminal *l* should not be sounded:

easel	weasel	ravel	mantel	shekel
navel	chattel	shrivel	drivel	snivel
shovel	grovel	mussel	hazel	teasel

"In most words *i* before terminal *l* or *n* should be sounded."

Latin	vigil	anvil	goblin	coffin
cavil	cabin	council	rosin	origin
javelin	pencil	violin	assassin	tranquil
resin	bobbin	axil	peril	moccasin

In the following words *i* should not be sounded:

devil basin evil cousin raisin weevil

"*I* accented in most words from the French has the sound of long *e*."

valise	machine	ravine	fatigue	unique
suite	routine	regime	intrigue	caprice
police	quarantine	magazine	antique	critique

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED

Do not omit *unaccented syllables* in such words as *history* (*histry*), *arithmetic* (*rithmtic*), *boisterous* (*boistrous*), *interest* (*intrest*), *valuable* (*valubl*), *victory* (*victry*).

Do not say *unt* for *ent* in such words as *government, moment, prudent, monument.*

Do not say *id* for *ed* in such words as *delighted, excited, united.*

Do not say *in* for *ing* in such words as *singing, reading, writing.*

Do not say *iss* for *ess* in such words as *goodness, careless, hostess, empress.*

Do not say *unce* for *ence* in such words as *sentence, patience, experience.*

Be sure to sound the *d,* when preceded by *n,* in such words as *stand* (*stan*), *depends* (*depenz*), *grandfather* (*gran-father*), *handful* (*hanful*); also when standing between *l* and *s,* in such words as *holds, builds, unfolds.*

Be sure to distinguish properly between the sound of *long u,* as in *duty,* and the sound of *u* preceded by *r,* as in *rule.*

Be sure to sound the *h* in such words as *which, when, white, shrill, shrine, shrub.*

[The above page is from *Abernethy's* Correct Pronunciation, published by Charles E. Merrill Company.]

WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED

In the lists which follow are over four hundred carefully selected words, most of them familiar words, which are frequently mispronounced. It is well worth while for pupils who appreciate correctness in speech to learn how to pronounce them, and in so doing acquire what is more important, the *ability to use the dictionary* to learn the correct pronunciation of other words.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE TEACHER

Many repetitions will be necessary for pupils to acquire the habit of pronouncing these lists promptly and correctly.

Variety in recitation is more conducive to interest than the following of one and the same plan, however excellent, from day to day. If the suggestions offered below do not accord with your principles of teaching, or if you have methods better adapted to the purpose, disregard them.

1 The pupils should pronounce after the teacher, when the assignment is made.

2 They should study and drill at home, going over review words many times.

3 They should pronounce by turns before the class.

4 They should mark diacritically on the black board words pronounced by the teacher.

5. Satisfactory and simple tests on review words are the following:

On the board write ten words in a column, checking the vowel in each word that will best test one's knowledge of how to pronounce the word. Have the class copy the words, and directly after them in a vertical column rewrite and mark the vowels, as shown below.

To test the knowledge of accent, write ten words in a column. Ask the class to copy them and, by figures in a vertical column at the right, indicate the number of the syllable which should be accented. Thus, in the illustration, the figure 2 after *address* indicates that the accent should be placed on the second syllable.

ILLUSTRATIONS

1 ag*i*le	ĭ	1 address		2
2 b*ou*quet	o͝o	2 deficit		1
3 t*e*pid	ĕ	3 inventory		1
4 w*a*ter	ą	4 discourse		2
5 app*a*rent	â	5 inquiry		2
6 s*a*lmon	ă	6 violin		3
7 sph*e*roid	ē	7 predecessor		1
8 j*u*gular	u͝	8 peritoneum		4
9 fat*i*gue	ĭ	9 exquisite		1
10 conspiracy	ĭ	10 gladiolus		2

Obviously, the highest speed in examining and grading can be attained only when the columns of figures and vowels are straight. Mistakes in the columns of figures can most rapidly and conveniently be corrected by comparing each pupil's work with a correct column. Otherwise, it is better to have pupils divide words into syllables and mark the accent.

LIST A

Spell and Pronounce

The words of this list are sufficiently familiar to almost all upper grade pupils, yet the mastery of their correct pronunciation will require careful study and much drill.

1 address, ă-drĕs′
2 admirable, ăd′mĭ-rȧ-b'l
3 adult, ȧ-dŭlt′
4 advertisement, ăd-vûr′tĭz-mĕnt ăd-vûr-tīz′mĕnt
5 aerial, ā-ē′rĭ ăl
6 aeroplane, ā′ĕr-ō-plān
7 algebra, ăl′jē-brȧ
8 almond, ä′mŭnd ăl′mŭnd
9 amen, ā-mĕn′ ä′mĕn′ in singing
10 antarctic, ănt-ärk′tĭk
11 apparatus, ăp′ȧ-rā′tŭs (S)
12 architect, är′kĭ-tĕkt
13 arctic, ärk′tĭk
14 area, ā′rē-ȧ
15 atmospheric, ăt′mŏs-fĕr′ĭk
16 automobile, ô′tō-mō′bĭl ô-tō-mō-bēl′
17 autumnal, ô-tŭm′năl
18 aye (yes), ī
19 aye (always), ā
20 barbarian, bär-bā′rĭ-ăn
21 biography, bī-ŏg′rȧ-fĭ
22 boundary, boun′dȧ-rĭ
23 bouquet, bōō-kā′
24 brethren, brĕth′rĕn
25 cafe, kȧ-fā′
26 cayenne, kā-ĕn′ kī-ĕn′
27 cement, sē-mĕnt′ sĕm′ĕnt
28 cemetery, sĕm′ē-tĕr-ĭ
29 chauffeur, shō′fûr′
30 cleanliness, klĕn′lĭ-nĕs
31 coliseum, kŏl-ĭ-sē′ŭm
32 comparable, kŏm′pȧ-rȧ-b'l
33 comrade, kŏm′răd, or rād
34 cowardice, kou′ĕr-dĭs
35 cupola, kū′pō-lȧ
36 dahlia, däl′yȧ
37 data, dā′tȧ (S)
38 defects, dē-fĕkts′
39 details, dē-tālz′ dē′tālz
40 diamond, dī′ȧ-mŭnd
41 diphtheria, dĭf-thē′rĭ-ȧ (S)
42 discipline, dĭs′ĭ-plĭn

43 discourse, dĭs-kōrs′
44 dynamite, dī′nȧ-mīt
45 envelope, ĕn′vĕ-lōp
ĕn-vĕl′ŏp
46 equator, ē-kwā′tŏr
47 era, ē′rȧ
48 European, ū′rō-pē′ăn
49 excrement,
ĕks′krē-mĕnt
50 excursion, ĕks-kûr′shŭn
51 executive, ĕg-zĕk′ū-tĭv
52 experiment,
ĕks-pĕr′ĭ-mĕnt
53 extraordinary,
ĕks-trôr′dĭ-nȧ-rĭ
ĕks-trȧ-ôr′dĭ-nȧ-rĭ
54 fatigue, fȧ-tēg′
55 finance, fī-năns′
fī-năns′
56 financier, fĭn′ăn-sēr′
fī-năn′sĭ-ēr
57 forbade, fŏr-băd′
58 foreign, fŏr′ĭn
59 fuchsia, fū′shĭ-ȧ (C)
60 garage, gȧ′räzh′
găr′ăj
61 genius, jēn′yŭs
jē′nĭ-ŭs
62 genuine, jĕn′ū-ĭn
63 government,
gŭv′ẽrn-mĕnt
64 governor, gŭv′ẽr-nẽr
65 granary, grăn′ȧ-rĭ
66 grievous, grēv′ŭs
67 guarantee, găr′ăn-tē′
68 guardian, gär′dĭ-ăn
96 heroine, hĕr′ō-ĭn
70 horizon, hō-rī′zŭn
71 hostile, hŏs′tĭl
hŏs′tīl
72 humble, hŭm′b′l (C)
73 ignoramus,
ĭg′nō-rā′mŭs (S)
74 illustrate, ĭ-lŭs′trāt
ĭl′ŭs-trāt
75 inaugurate, ĭn-ô′gū-rât
76 incomparable,
ĭn-kŏm′pȧ-rȧ-b′l
77 industry, ĭn′dŭs-trĭ
78 influence, ĭn′flōō-ĕns
79 inquiry, ĭn-kwīr′ĭ
80 interesting,
ĭn′tẽr-ĕst-ĭng
81 intestines, ĭn-tĕs′tĭns
82 irreparable,
ĭ-rĕp′ȧ-rȧ-b′l
83 italic, ĭ-tăl′ĭk
84 juvenile, jōō′vē-nĭl,
or nīl
85 lava, lä′vȧ (S)
86 leisure, lē′zhûr
lĕzh′ûr
87 licorice, lĭk′ō-rĭs
88 literature,
lĭt′ẽr-ȧ-tûr (S)
89 masculine, măs′kū-lĭn
90 massacre, măs′ȧ-kẽr
91 mischievous,
mĭs′chĭ-vŭs
92 museum, mū-zē ŭm
93 mustache, mŭs-tȧsh′
mōōs-tȧsh′
94 nape, nāp
95 national, năsh′ŭn-ăl

96 neuralgia, nū-răl′jĭ-ȧ
97 niche, nĭch
98 nominative, nŏm′ĭ-nȧ-tĭv
99 nuisance, nū′sȧns
100 oblique, ŏb-lēk′, or līk′
101 oleomargarine, ō′lē-ō-mär′gȧ-rēn, or rĭn
102 opponent, ŏ-pō′nĕnt
103 orchestra, ôr′kĕs-trȧ
104 parliament, pär′lĭ-mĕnt
105 parquet, pär-kā′, or kĕt′
106 patron, pā′trŭn (C) (S)
107 penitentiary, pĕn′ĭ-tĕn′shȧ-rĭ
108 peony, pē′ō-nĭ
109 physiology, fĭz-ĭ-ŏl′ō-jĭ
110 physique, fĭ-zēk′
111 pollen, pŏl′ĕn
112 predecessor, prĕd′ē-sĕs-ēr prē′dē-sĕs′ēr
113 preface, prĕf′ȧs
114 preferable, prĕf′ĕr-ȧ-b′l
115 presentation, prĕz′ĕn-tā′shŭn
116 preservation, prĕz′ĕr-vā′shŭn
117 produce, n. prŏd′ūs
118 program, prō′grăm
119 promenade, prŏm′ē-näd′
120 ravenous, răv′′n-ŭs
121 ravine, rȧ-vēn′
122 recall, rē-kôl′
123 recognize, rĕk′ŏg-nīz
124 recourse, rē-kōrs′
125 recreation, rĕk′rē-ā′shŭn
126 reptile, rĕp′tĭl (C)
127 reputable, rĕp′ū-tȧ-b′l
128 research, rē-sûrch′
129 resource, rē-sōrs′
130 salivary, săl′ĭ-vȧ-rĭ
131 salmon, săm′ŭn
132 sincerity, sĭn-sĕr′ĭ-tĭ
133 sinew, sĭn′ū
134 slough (to cast off), slŭf
135 slough (a mire), slou, slo͞o
136 souvenir, so͞o′vē-nēr′ so͞o′vē-nēr′
137 spherical, sfĕr′ĭ-kăl
138 spheroid, sfē′roid
139 statistics, stȧ-tĭs′tĭks
140 suburb, sŭb′ûrb
141 suffrage, sŭf′rȧj
142 telegraphy, tē-lĕg′rȧ-fĭ
143 temperature, tĕm′pĕr-ȧ-tûr
144 textile, tĕks′tĭl
145 tortoise, tôr′tŭs tôr′tĭs
146 tour, to͞or
147 tremendous, trē mĕn′dŭs
148 tyranny, tĭr′ă-nĭ
149 umbrella, ŭm-brĕl′ȧ
150 vertebrae, vûr′tē-brē
151 vineyard, vĭn′yȧrd
152 violin, vī′ō-lĭn′

LIST B

Spell, Pronounce and Define

In this list are words not so familiar. Most pupils could adequately define but few of them. Definitions are given for such words in Parts One and Three; why not define these, also?

Many county superintendents and other school men, to whom the manuscript of this book was submitted, answered this question: "Should definitions be given for words not sufficiently familiar to the pupils?" The majority said, "Yes." The minority said, "No, let pupils go to the dictionary." Out of deference to the opinion of the minority this list and the last one, List D, have not been defined. Pupils are referred to the dictionary for words they do not know how to use.

1 abdomen, ăb-dō′mĕn (C)
2 acclimate, ă-klī′mât
3 admiral, ăd′mĭ-răl
4 adverse, ăd′vērs
5 agile, ăj′ĭl
6 alien, āl′yĕn
7 alimentary, al′ĭ-mĕn′tà-rĭ
8 allegiance, ă-lē′jăns
9 ally, ă-lī′
10 alternate (n. and a.) ăl-tûr′nât, ăl′tĕr-nât
11 alternate (v.), ăl′tĕr-nāt, ôl′tĕr-nāt
12 apparent, ă-pâr′ĕnt, ă-păr′ent
13 appendicitis, ă-pĕn′dĭ-sī′-tĭs (S)
14 arabic, ăr′à-bĭk
15 archipelago, är′kĭ-pĕl′à-gō
16 arid, ăr′ĭd
17 asphalt, ăs′fălt, ăs-fălt′
18 aspirant, ăs-pīr′ănt (C)
19 audacious, ô-dā′shŭs
20 auxiliary, ôg-zil′yà-rĭ
21 aversion, à-vûr′shŭn
22 bayou, bī′o͞o
23 bivouac, bĭv′wăk, bĭv′o͞o-ăk

24 boulevard, bo͞o′lĕ-värd
25 bovine, bō′vīn
bō′vĭn
26 brigand, brĭg′ănd
27 bronchial, brŏn′kĭ-ăl
28 bronchitis,
brŏn-kī′tĭs (C)(S)
29 broȯch, brōch
bro͞ōch
30 cabal, kȧ-băl′
31 canine, kȧ-nīn′
kā′nīn
32 cantata, kȧn-tä′tȧ
33 carbohydrates,
kär′bō-hī′drāts
34 cerebrum, sĕr′ē-brŭm
35 chasten, chās′′n
36 chastisement,
chăs′tĭz-mĕnt
37 clematis, klĕm′ȧ-tĭs
38 clique, klēk
39 condolence, kŏn-dō′lĕns
40 conspiracy,
kŏn-spĭr′ȧ-sĭ
41 cordial, kôr′jăl
kôrd′yăl
42 corolla, kō-rŏl′ȧ
43 corps, kōr
44 crevasse, krĕ-vȧs′
45 Danish, dān′ĭsh
46 debris, dā′brē′
dā′brē (C) (S)
47 decade, dĕk′ād
48 deciduous, dē-sĭd′ū-ŭs
49 deficit, dĕf′ĭ-sĭt
50 dentine, dĕn′tĭn
51 despicable, dĕs′pĭ-kȧ-b'l
52 dessert, dē-zûrt′
53 devastate, dĕv′ȧs-tāt
54 diastole, dī-ăs′tō-lē (S)
55 docile, dŏs′ĭl
dō′sīl
56 doldrums, dŏl′drŭms
57 domain, dō-mān′
58 dragoon, drȧ-go͞on′
59 duodenum,
dū′ō-dē′nŭm (S)
60 electoral, ē-lĕk′tō-răl
61 encore, än̲′kōr′
än̲′kōr
62 equinoctial,
ē′kwĭ-nŏk′shăl
63 equipage, ĕk′wĭ-pāj
64 esophagus, ē-sŏf′ȧ-gŭs
65 exquisite, ĕks′kwĭ-zĭt
66 extol, ĕks-tōl′
ĕks-tōl′
67 fiord, fyôrd
68 formidable,
fôr′mĭ-dȧ-b'l
69 fragile, frăj′ĭl
70 fungi, fŭn′jī
71 gallant (brave), găl′ant

72 gallant (polite), gă-lănt′
73 glacier, glā′shēr glăs′ĭ-ēr
74 gondola, gŏn′dō-lȧ
75 gratis, grā′tĭs (S)
76 harass, hăr′ăs
77 heredity, hē-rĕd′ĭ-tĭ
78 hospitable, hŏs′pĭ-tȧ-b'l
79 hygiene, hī′jĭ-ēn hī′jēn
80 hygienic, hī′jĭ-ĕn′ĭk
81 hypocrisy, hĭ-pŏk′rĭ-sĭ
82 impious, ĭm′pĭ-ŭs
83 inventory, ĭn′vĕn-tō-rĭ
84 isotherm, ī′sō-thûrm (S)
85 jeopardy, jĕp′ȧrd-dĭ
86 jocund, jŏk′ŭnd
87 jugular, jōō′gū-lȧr
88 lamentable, lăm′ĕn-tȧ-b'l
89 larynx, lăr′ĭnks
90 legume, lĕg′ūm lē-gūm′
91 lenient, lē′nĭ-ĕnt lēn′yĕnt
92 llama, lä′mȧ
93 llano, lä′nō (C)
94 luxuriant, lŭks-ū′rĭ-ănt (C)(S)
95 lyceum, lī-sē′ŭm
96 maintenance, mān′tē-năns
97 maritime, măr′ĭ-tīm măr′ĭ-tĭm
98 medicinal, mē-dĭs′ĭ-năl
99 merino, mĕ-rē′nō
100 miniature, mĭn′ĭ-ȧ-tūr
101 mirage, mē-räzh′
102 moraine, mō-rān′
103 nicotine, nĭk′ō-tĭn nĭk′ō-tēn
104 nitrogenous, nī-trŏj′ē-nŭs
105 oasis, ō-ā′sĭs ō′ȧ-sĭs
106 pantomime, păn′tō-mīm
107 penal, pē′năl
108 periosteum, pĕr′ĭ-ŏs′tē-ŭm
109 peritoneum, pĕr′ĭ-tō-nē′ŭm (S)
110 pharynx, făr′ĭnks
111 plateau, plȧ-tō′
112 plebeian, plē-bē′yăn plē-bē′ăn
113 prelude, prĕl′ūd prē′lūd
114 pretense, prē-tĕns′
115 proteids, prō′tē-ĭds
116 quay, kē

117 recipe, rĕs′ĭ-pē
118 refuse n. rĕf′ūs
119 rendezvous,
rän′dĕ-vo͞o
rĕn′dĕ-vo͞o
120 robust, rō-bŭst′
121 romance, rō-măns′
122 route, ro͞ot (C)
123 routine, ro͞o-tēn′
124 scallop, skŏl′ŭp
skăl′ŭp
125 scenic, sē′nĭk
sĕn′ĭk
126 sepal, sē′păl
sĕp′ăl
127 sepulcher, sĕp′ŭl-kẽr
128 sergeant, sär′jĕnt
129 servile, sûr′vĭl
sûr′vīl
130 solstice, sŏl′stĭs
131 spaghetti, spȧ-gĕt′ĭ
132 statue, stăt′ū (S)
133 stature, stăt′ūr (S)
134 status, stā′tŭs (S)
135 statute, stăt′ût (S)
136 steppe, stĕp
137 subtle, sŭt″l
138 suite, swēt
139 supple, sŭp″l
140 systole, sĭs′tō-lē
141 tepid, tĕp′ĭd
142 treatise, trē′tĭs
143 tubercles, tū′bẽr-k'ls
144 tundra, to͝on′drȧ
145 visage, vĭz′ȧj
146 worsted, wo͝os′tĕd
wo͝or′stĕd

LIST C

Pronounce

This list contains easy words well known to pupils even of the intermediate grades, and is proposed here for a brief review. The words are not marked diacritically. This to the author seemed unnecessary; most pupils, and at any rate the teachers *know* how to pronounce them. Nevertheless, they are so frequently mispronounced that they are worthy of drill. It is obviously unnecessary to have them spelled and defined.

1 again
2 attacked
3 aunt
4 bade
5 been
6 calf
7 children
8 chimney
9 coffee
10 column
11 cost
12 deaf
13 district
14 dog
15 drowned
16 duty
17 elm
18 err
19 extra
20 February
21 figure
22 forehead
23 geography
24 get
25 half
26 hearth
27 height
28 herb
29 hiccough
30 history
31 hog
32 idea
33 iron
34 laughter
35 length
36 library
37 loose
38 lose
39 new
40 once
41 partner
42 piano
43 poem
44 psalm
45 pumpkin
46 quarrel
47 radish
48 recess
49 root
50 sleek
51 sword
52 tassel
53 toward
54 truths
55 tune
56 water
57 weapons
58 where
59 wound
60 wrestle

LIST D
Spell, Pronounce and Define

This list is not recommended for study except by strong classes, and then only after all other lists of the book have been learned. The dictionary is to be consulted for the meaning of these words.

Should the words of this book be used as the basis of a contest, this list might be useful in concluding it.

1 adipose, ăd′ĭ-pōs
2 adobe, ȧ-dō′bĕ
3 alias, ā′lĭ-ăs
4 alma mater, ăl′mȧ mā′tẽr
5 alyssum, ȧ-lĭs′ŭm
6 antipodes, ăn-tĭp′ō-dēz
7 armistice, är′mĭ-stĭs
8 assignee, ăs′ĭ-nē′
9 barouche, bȧ-rōōsh′
10 bombast, bŏm′bȧst bŭm′bȧst
11 bona fide, bō′nȧ fī′dē
12 caffeine, kăf′ē-ĭn′; ēn
13 caldron, kôl′drŭn
14 calliope, kă-lī′ō-pē
15 caricature, kăr′ĭ-kȧ-tūr
16 casein, kā′sē-ĭn
17 chaperon, shăp′ẽr-ōn shăp′ẽr-ŏn
18 chivalrous, shĭv′ăl-rŭs
19 cocaine, kō′kȧ-ĭn; ēn
20 comely, kŭm′lĭ
21 connoisseur, kŏn′ĭ-sûr′ kŏn′ĭ-sūr′
22 contiguous, kŏn-tĭg′ū-ŭs
23 crematory, krĕm′ȧ-tō-rĭ krē′mȧ-tō-rĭ
24 debut, dā′bū′ dē-bū′
25 discretion, dĭs-krĕsh′ŭn
26 dolorous, dŏl′ẽr-ŭs
27 eclat, ā-klȧ′
28 eczema, ĕk′zē-mȧ
29 elite, ā′lēt′
30 employee, ĕm-ploi-ē′
31 enervate, ĕn′ẽr-vāt ē-nûr′vāt
32 enroute, äṉ′rōōt′
33 fete, fāt
34 fiancee, fē-äṉ-sā′
35 finale, fē-nä′lā

36 intrigue, ĭn-trēg′
37 lamentable, lăm′ĕn-tȧ-b'l
38 meningitis, mĕn′ĭn-ji′tĭs
39 precedent, n. prĕs′ē-dĕnt
40 prorata, prō-rā′tȧ
41 ptomaine, tō′mā-ĭn; ēn
42 quivive, kē-vēv′
43 rampant, răm′pănt
44 regime, rā-zhēm′
45 renaissance, rĕn′ĕ-säns′ rē-nā′sănce
46 sacrilegious, săk′rĭ-lē′jŭs
47 sagacious, sȧ-gā′shŭs
48 sagacity, sȧ-găs′ĭ-tĭ
49 serenity, sē-rĕn′ĭ-tĭ
50 silhouette, sĭl′o͝o-ĕt′
51 sine die, sī′nē dī′ē
52 simultaneous, sī′mŭl-tā′nē-ŭs
53 superfluous, sū-pûr′flo͞o-ŭs
54 tenacious, tē-nā′shŭs
55 vagary, vȧ-gā′rĭ
56 vehement, vē′hē-mĕnt
57 vice versa, vī′sē vûr′sȧ

PART THREE

A FEW WORDS ABOUT SPELLING

The school program is crowded. The time of teachers and pupils must be economized. They should strike at what is essential. In regard to spelling but two questions are vital:

1 What words to teach?

2 How to teach them?

Choose only familiar words which are difficult to spell. Words wholly new to the pupils should not be included in the spelling lesson. Words they know how to use but cannot spell will employ all the time that can be spared for spelling. Part Three of this book is made up of just such words. The same is true, also, of most words in Part Two. It is believed by the author that to the majority of upper grade pupils none of them are wholly new, yet they all have orthographic difficulties.

To learn spelling use the sense of *sight,* the sense of *hearing,* and the *muscular* sense—use all of them. Knowledge gained through the different senses is associated in the brain, and association is the basis of memory.

Again, learning to spell is *memorizing.* Our recollection of a thing depends on

1 The intensity of attention when the idea is first received. (There is no learning without attention.)

2 The length of time the idea is held in mind.

3 The frequency of repetition.

To teach spelling in the most economical way provide for the use of all three of the senses named above and meet all the conditions of memory. The following

plan, with variations, has been used successfully by the author.

ORAL SPELLING

Write a carefully selected list of words on the blackboard in front of the class and cover with a map, a cloth, or roller curtain raised by a spring. When ready to begin remove the cover and pronounce to the class to spell orally by turns. The pupil spelling should stand and turn his back to the words on the board while the others of the class sit facing them.

The senses of *sight* and *hearing* are thus used at the same time, and *attention is focused* on the difficult parts of the words, especially if the one spelling makes a mistake or hesitates because of doubt. Go through the list twice, or more if it is difficult. Discuss the meaning and use of words not sufficiently familiar. This constitutes the only study of the words previous to writing them.

WRITTEN SPELLING

At the next recitation, with the list covered, pronounce the same words to be written. Urge pupils to check as they go along all words about the spelling of which they are doubtful. Remove the cover, and as some one spells orally while looking at the correct list, let the pupils check the words they have misspelled. The *muscular* sense, the *sight,* and the *hearing* are thus employed in *repeating* words introduced the day before.

THE CORRECTED WORD BOOK

The checked words, all of them, should be transferred to a corrected word book. Words not checked require no further attention. A sample page from this book is shown on page 11. By the ruling it will be seen that provision is made for rewriting each word

five times; and it is better to do this on five different days, writing each word once each day. It is obviously important in rewriting to give attention to the form of the word.

SUMMARY

Each recitation is thus seen to consist of

1 Oral spelling of the advanced lesson which the pupils have not studied.

2 Written spelling of the words spelled orally the day before.

3 A rewriting by each pupil in his Corrected Word Book of all words checked in his list, and of all words transferred to this book at the last four recitation periods.

There is but one more feature to the plan: Periodically the teacher gives written examinations on the words thus studied and grades the papers. The effect of the examinations is to lead pupils to be attentive to the oral spelling, to look carefully at words when writing them, and to be conscientious about rewriting words in the Corrected Word Book.

ECONOMICAL FEATURES

The most meritorious feature of the above plan is that *pupils give their time and effort* almost wholly *to the words they need to study,* not to those they already know how to spell.

Moreover, discerning teachers will not fail to notice that this plan *relieves the teacher* of most of the *drudgery* of examining and of marking spelling books or papers Only "periodically" should this be done. However, to carry out the plan successfully the teacher must carefully supervise the writing and rewriting of "checked" words in the Corrected Word Book.

The Corrected Word Book Explained

To make perfectly plain the proposed plan for learning to spell by using the c. w. b. (corrected word blank) let us suppose that Peter Pindar, from whose c. w. b. has been taken this illustrative page, has misspelled but one word a day for the last four days, excepting that on one day he missed two. Today, Friday, he has missed "judgment." On last Monday in his lesson of ten words he missed "separate" and transferred it to his c. w. b., writing it correctly, and but once. *The other nine words he did not transfer.* On Tuesday he missed "similar" and wrote it once correctly in his c. w. b., at the same time writing "separate" once again. On Wednesday he missed "pursue" and "forcible" and transcribed them in his c. w. b., also rewriting for the third time "separate" and for the second time "similar." On Thursday he missed "develop," which he put in his c. w. b., at the same time rewriting once each, "separate," "similar," "forcible," and "pursue." On Friday after copying "judgment" in his c. w. b. he rewrites, for the fifth and last time, "separate;" for the fourth time "similar;" for the third time "forcible" and "pursue;" and for the second time "develop." Thus he goes on from day to day always rewriting but once on a single day the words in the c. w. b. that have not been rewritten five times; but giving no time whatever to the rewriting or study of words in his daily lesson which gave him no trouble.

In lieu of this Corrected Word Book, which is a special kind of spelling blank, an ordinary note book, with pages six or more inches wide, and ruled appropriately by the pupils, might serve the purpose.

separate	judgment
separate	
separate	
separate	
separate	
similar	
similar	
similar	
similar	
pursue	
pursue	
pursue	
forcible	
forcible	
forcible	
develop	
develop	

Only the words in a pupil's lesson that he does not know how to spell should be transferred to his corrected word blank. These, then, may be thoroughly learned, by rewriting them five times or as many different days, giving careful attention to their formation.

RULES OF SPELLING

Many people think that rules of spelling are of no value because they are hard to remember and because of numerous exceptions. This is certainly true of a great many such rules (and there are a great many); but three or four of these rules apply to so many words difficult to spell, and they have such a small number of exceptions that they are well worth while. Several hundred words are spelled according to the first rule given below. The rule itself is short, and all of the exceptions could be learned by a pupil in an hour. But *pupils must have drill in applying the rules* or they may be able to repeat the rules perfectly and glibly and not be able to spell the words coming under them.

Rule 1. *Final silent e is dropped when a suffix beginning with a vowel is added.*

A natural inference and counterpart of this rule is, that *final silent e is retained when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added.*

To bring about the necessary drill and secure attention to the application of the rule a class of pupils, reciting by turns, should spell at least twenty-five words according to the following models.

"The suffix *able* begins with the vowel *a;* therefore when it is added to the word *love* the final silent *e* is dropped, and the word is spelled *lovable.*" Or,

"The suffix *less* begins with the consonant *l;* therefore when it is added to the word *care* the final silent *e* is not dropped, and the word is spelled *careless.*"

Words to be spelled according to this model should be mixed,—those in which the suffix to be added begins with a vowel mixed with those in which the suffix begins

with a consonant. Exceptions ought to be thrown into the mixture, and when a pupil comes to an exception, he can proceed according to the model, concluding with, "but this word is an exception to the rule."

Fifty words are here given to illustrate this rule.

love+able	adventure+ous	decide+ing
care+less	change+ing	ice+berg
blame+able	extreme+ly	house+keeper
achieve+ment	fickle+ness	idle+ness
brake+man	fore+cast	excite+ment
cure+able	compare+able	console+able
discourage+ment	continue+ally	endure+ance
prove+able	contrive+ance	amaze+ment
acquire+ing	guide+ance	fierce+ness
else+where	forgive+ness	peace+ful
enlarge+ment	hate+ful	deface+ment
admire+able	believe+ing	disgrace+ful
abide+ing	converse+ed	blue+ish
advertise+ment	hedge+hog	lodge+ing
eye+brow	achieve+ing	amuse+ment
pursue+ing	hoarse+ness	dine+ing
move+able	argue+ing	revenge+ful

EXCEPTIONS

Words ending in *ce* and *ge* retain the *e* when a suffix beginning with *a* or *o* is added.

changeable	challengeable	pronounceable
exchangeable	peaceable	advantageous
chargeable	serviceable	outrageous
manageable	traceable	courageous
marriageable	noticeable	vengeance

OTHER EXCEPTIONS

hoeing	singeing	seer	nursling	truly
shoeing	tingeing	seeing	loathsome	duty
toeing	freeing	agreeable	awful	wisdom
dyeing	fleeing	mileage	duly	wholly

Five other exceptions, to be remembered together: argument, judgment, lodgment, abridgment, acknowledgment.

The exceptions here given, which are practically all of the exceptions to this rule, should be reviewed until they cannot be forgotten. The value of the rule depends much on a thorough committal of the exceptions.

Rule II: *When a suffix is added to a word ending in y, preceded by a consonant, the y is changed to i, unless the suffix begins with i.*

Model for drill on this rule:

"The *y* in *supply* is preceded by a consonant, therefore, when the suffix *ed* is added the *y* is changed to *i* and the word is spelled, *supplied.*" Or,

"The *y* in display is preceded by a vowel, therefore, when the suffix *ed* is added the *y* is not changed, and the word is spelled, *displayed.*"

supply+ed	display+ed	espy+ed	juicy+est
study+es	destroy+ed	deny+ing	homely+est
marry+ing	pity+ing	survey+ed	pity+ful
decay+ed	pity+less	employ+ing	rally+es
annoy+s	joy+less	noisy+est	pretty+est
copy+ed	city+es	mighty+er	pity+able

EXCEPTIONS.

y does not change before *'s;* as in

la'dy's	en'e my's	ba'by's	coun'try's

Other exceptions to the rule, or to what is inferred from it:

slain	dry'ly	la'dy like	
paid	dai'ly	dry ness	la dy bug
laid	sly ly	(*but*, dri'er,	la dy ship
said	sly ness	dri'est)	ba by hood
saith	shy ly	shy ness	ba by house

Rule III: *"Monosyllables or words accented on the last syllable, ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant on receiving a suffix beginning with a vowel."* This rule carries with it the inference that the final consonant is not doubled unless these conditions are all complied with.

Model for drill on this rule:

"Refer is not a monosyllable, but it is accented on the last syllable; it ends in a single consonant *r,* preceded by a single vowel *e;* therefore, on adding the suffix *ed,* beginning with the vowel *e,* the final consonant *r* is doubled, and the word is spelled, *referred."*

refer+ed	gallop+ed	suspend+ed	suffer+ing
omit+ed	abhor+ence	kidnap+ed	travel+ed
cheat+ed	join+ing	admit+ing	rebel+ious
flatter+ed	benefit+ed	differ+ence	fertil+izer
prefer+ing	permit+ed	enamel+ed	quarrel+ing
remit+ance	map+ing	drug+ist	brag+art
heap+ing	connect+ing	emit+ed	unfit+ed
confer+ing	offer+ed	conceal+ed	parallel+ed
acquit+ed*	commit+ee	shelter+ed	stir+ing
root+ed	squeal+ing	intermit+ent	equal+ed
depend+ent	begin+er	cheer+ed	vigor+ous
occur+ed	shovel+ed	forgot+en	regret+ed
submit+ed	transmit+ed	drum+er	spin+ing

**u* after *q* is a consonant.

EXCEPTIONS

The final consonant is not doubled when, in the derivative, the accent is thrown from the last syllable of the primitive; as, *re fer', ref' er ence.*

ref'er ence	def'er ence	ref er ee'
pref er ence	in fer ence	ref'er a ble *or*
con fer ence	pref er a ble	re fer'ri ble

OTHER EXCEPTIONS

gas es	humbug ged	tranquillity
gas eous	humbug ging	transfer able
crystallize	metallic	ex cellence
chagrined		

Note.—There is a large class of words ending in *l*, and accented on some other syllable than the last, in whose derivatives the *l* is doubled by many writers; but it accords more with the analogy of the language not to double the *l*. Such words are the following: apparel, cancel, channel, cudgel, dishevel, drivel, duel, enamel, equal, gambol, grovel, jewel, libel, marshal, marvel, metal, model, panel, peril, quarrel.

REVIEW OF COMMON WORDS

Words used in the intermediate grades for review in the upper grades.

accurate
acknowledge
acquaintance
addition
agreement
almost
already
among
amount
ancient
annoyance
annual
anxious
appearance
appoint
appreciate
article
associate
athletic
attic
auction
autumn
average
beginning
behavior
benefit
biscuit
boundary
caramel
century
character
chiefly
cinder
citizen
college
colony
comma
confident
consider
continual
copyright
correct
courtesy
creature
croquet
customer
damage
debtor
deceit
decent
decide
decorate
description
difficult
digestion
disaster
disguise
distribute
divisor
electricity
elementary
embroidery
enemy
engine
equality
especial
exactly
exhibit
expel
explanation
faculty
faucet
favorite
fierce
fiftieth

Filipino
flexible
fragrant
generous
genial
giant
glycerine
governor
gradual
granite
grieve
groceries
guilty
gymnasium
habit
handkerchief
honorable
horrible
hydrant
hyphen
icicle
imitate
initial
interfere
interurban
invalid
isthmus
Italian
ivory
jovial
junior
kerosene
label
laundry
lawyer
legend
lemonade
liniment
liquor
longitude
luncheon
luxury
magic
major
majority
mansion
manufacture
marriage
maxim
medical
melody
melon
memorize
merchandise
merit
million
miracle
mirror
mortise
mountain
multiplier
musical
mystery
navy
nickname
numerous
obedient
occupy
occur
odor
omission
operator
opinion
opposite
orchard
ordinary
original
orphan
palace
parasol
particular
partial
partition
patience

persevere
physical
pianist
pleasant
pledge
plumber
poplar
popular
porridge
possess
possible
poultry
practical
practice
presence
property
quotient
radiator
receive
recitation
regiment
remedy
remnant
restaurant
rumor
rural
sacrifice
salary
saliva
scholar
science
scythe
secretary
servant
signature
sketch
sociable
somersault
soprano
sorghum
spectacles
sphere
sponge
standard
stomach
studio
stylish
subtrahend
suburb
suggest
survey
syllable
sympathy
symptom
synonym
tedious
terrible
territory
thermometer
timid
total
tropical
trousers
usual
valuable
variety
vary
vegetable
visible
volunteer
vowel
waltz
Wednesday
welfare
witty
wrapper
wrinkle
yield
zenith

REVIEW OF HOMONYMS

The following definitions on account of their brevity are necessarily incomplete; but perhaps they will serve to distinguish one homonym from the other.

alter, to change.
altar, place of worship.

ascent, a going up.
assent, agreement.

bail, security.
bale, a large bundle.

berth, a sleeping place.
birth, a coming into life.

beach, the sea shore.
beech, a kind of tree.

borne, carried; supported.
born, brought into life.

breach, a gap; a break.
breech, the hinder part.

canvas, coarse cloth.
canvass, to solicit.

capital, chief.
capitol, a building.

cereal, any edible grain.
serial, relating to a series.

council, an assembly.
counsel, advice.

cymbals, musical instrument.
symbols, signs.

cession, granting; giving up.
session, a sitting.

confidant, an intimate friend.
confident, positive; sure.

desert, to abandon; forsake.
dessert, last course at dinner.

gambol, to play; to frolic.
gamble, to play for money.

holy, sacred.
wholly, entirely.

marshal, an officer.
martial, relating to war.

pendant, that which hangs.
pendent, hanging.

peer, an equal.
pier, a wharf; a support.

rice, a kind of grain.
rise, increase; ascent.

stationary, in a fixed position
stationery, writing materials

subtile, thin; delicate.
subtle, sly; artful.

vein, a blood vessel.
vane, a weathercock.
vain, proud.

HOMONYMS TO BE SUPPLIED

Supply at least one other homonym for each one given below. Define it, or use it correctly in a sentence.

adieu, farewell.
augur, to foretell.
baron, a title.
bass, a part in music.
bate, to lessen.
beer, a kind of drink.
bridal, relating to marriage.
canon, a church law.
carrot, a vegetable.
caste, an order or class.
choler, anger; wrath.
coarse, rough.
colonel, an army officer.
compliment, praise.
corps, a body of men.
currant, a small fruit.
dual, double.
dyeing, coloring.
fare, price of passage.
fir, a kind of tree.
fore, forward; the front.
gait, manner of walking.
gilt, adorned with gold.
grate, for a fire.
hale, sound; healthy.
hart, a male deer.
idol, an object of worship.
lyre, a musical instrument.
mettle, spirit.
mien, manner.
minor, one under age.
mussel, a shell fish.
palate, roof of the mouth.
pare, to cut or shave off.
pedal, for the foot.
pistil, part of a flower.
pore, a small opening.
principal, chief.
quay, a wharf.
reign, to rule.
rite, a ceremony.
rote, repetition.
route, direction; course.
steak, a piece of meat.

GENERAL

List 1—For Spelling

1 abbreviate
2 absence
3 academy
4 acceptable
5 accommodate
6 accuracy
7 achieve
8 achievement
9 acknowledgment
10 acquiring
11 adage
12 admittance
13 advantageous
14 advisable
15 affair
16 agency
17 almanac
18 almighty
19 amazement
20 amazing
21 amusing
22 ancestor
23 annoyed
24 apology
25 apparel
26 arguing
27 argument
28 arrangement
29 ascertain
30 asparagus
31 attitude
32 audience
33 author
34 avoirdupois
35 babyish
36 bachelor
37 baggage
38 balance
39 balloon
40 bargain
41 beauteous
42 beggar
43 believe
44 benefited
45 blamable
46 blameless
47 bluish
48 brakeman
49 brilliant
50 buoyant
51 bureau
52 burglar
53 business
54 calendar
55 cancel
56 cancer
57 ceiling
58 cellar
59 ceremony
60 certificate
61 changeable
62 changing
63 chargeable
64 choose
65 chose
66 Christian
67 cistern
68 coarseness
69 collision
70 compelled
71 composite
72 conceal
73 conceited
74 confectionery

75 conferring
76 conscience
77 consolidate
78 continually
79 correspondent
80 corridor
81 courteous
82 criticise
83 crochet
84 customary
85 cylinder
86 dagger
87 debatable
88 debater
89 deceive
90 deception
91 deciding
92 declamation
93 definition
94 delicacy
95 delicate
96 dependent
97 descendant
98 desirous
99 detriment
100 develop
101 development
102 difference
103 diligence
104 disappear
105 disappoint
106 disciple
107 discouragement
108 dissolve
109 divisible
110 dreamt
111 druggist
112 durable
113 duteous
114 dutiful
115 dyeing
116 economy
117 electrician
118 elegance
119 elsewhere
120 embarrassment
121 eminent
122 endurance
123 equalize
124 equivalent
125 erase
126 etiquette
127 exaggerate
128 exceed
129 excel
130 excellence
131 excessive
132 exhibition
133 excusable
134 existence
135 experience
136 exposure
137 extravagant
138 familiar
139 fanciful
140 fascinate
141 figurative
142 flannel
143 flattered
144 forcible
145 forfeit
146 forgotten
147 fortieth
148 fragrance
149 furnace
150 gaiter
151 gallery
152 garage
153 garret
154 gaseous
155 gases
156 gesture

157 ghastly
158 gigantic
159 gingham
160 gizzard
161 glimpse
162 gorgeous
163 grateful
164 grievance
165 guitar
166 guidance
167 hammer
168 hammock
169 happily
170 happiness
171 hastily
172 hideous
173 hindrance
174 holiday
175 holiest
176 hominy
177 hoping
178 horizontal
179 humbugged
180 humorous
181 hurrying
182 hypocrite
183 imagine
184 imitation
185 immediate
186 immense
187 incident
188 indecision
189 indestructible
190 indorsement
191 inflammable
192 inexpressible
193 iniquity
194 initiate
195 innocent
196 inseparable
197 insurance
198 intelligent
199 interference
200 interrupt
201 irreverent
202 italicize
203 jailor
204 janitor
205 jeweler
206 jubilant
207 judgment
208 juicy
209 juiciness
210 ladies
211 laughable
212 legible
213 license
214 lily
215 limited
216 linen
217 loathsome
218 locomotive
219 lodgment
220 loneliness
221 loose
222 lose
223 lovable
224 lullaby
225 maintain
226 machine
227 magazine
228 magician
229 malice
230 mattress
231 mathematics
232 melodious
233 memorize
234 menagerie
235 meridian
236 merited
237 metallic
238 microscope
239 millinery

240 millionaire
241 mortar
242 monotonous
243 mirror
244 miscellaneous
245 mortgage
246 mucilage
247 murmur
248 musician
249 mysterious
250 narrative
251 necessary
252 niece
253 ninety
254 noticeable
255 noticing
256 oblique
257 obstacle
258 occasion
259 occupation
260 occurrence
261 occupant
262 offensive
263 omitted
264 opportunity
265 optician
266 originate
267 outrageous
268 owing
269 pageant
270 palatable
271 pamphlet
272 paradise
273 paralleled
274 parasol
275 parcel
276 parrot
277 passable
278 peaceable
279 peculiarities
280 pedestal
281 pennant
282 perilous
283 permanent
284 perpendicular
285 perpetual
286 perseverance
287 persistence
288 persuade
289 pestilence
290 pheasant
291 pillar
292 piteous
293 pitiable
294 pitiful
295 pitying
296 plenteous
297 plentiful
298 porridge
299 possible
300 poultice
301 preceding
302 precious
303 preferable
304 preference
305 prejudice
306 preparation
307 prettiest
308 privilege
309 proceed
310 procedure
311 procession
312 professor
313 promissory
314 pursue
315 pursuing
316 query
317 quotient
318 radiant
319 raiment
320 raisin
321 rascal
322 readiness
323 receipt

324 recollect
325 reducible
326 referee
327 reference
328 referred
329 reformatory
330 refrigerator
331 regretted
332 reliance
333 religious
334 remittance
335 repetition
336 resemblance
337 respectively
338 responsible
339 reversible
340 rhetoric
341 rhyme
342 rhythm
343 ribbon
344 ridiculous
345 righteous
346 roguish
347 robin
348 ruffian
349 rumor
350 rotten
351 sacrament
352 salable
353 salad
354 saloon
355 satchel
356 satin
357 scandalous
358 scarcely
359 scarcity
360 schedule
361 scissors
362 scoundrel
363 sediment
364 seminary
365 sensible
366 separate
367 serenade
368 serge
369 serious
370 serviceable
371 settee
372 sherbet
373 shining
374 shiny
375 shoeing
376 seize
377 sieve
378 similar
379 sincere
380 sirloin
381 surname
382 sluggard
383 smooth
384 soothe
385 soprano
386 stimulus
387 studious
388 studying
389 succeed
390 sufficient
391 summary
392 superintendent
393 surplus
394 suspense
395 suspicion
396 systematic
397 tailor
398 talent
399 temperance
400 tempt
401 tenant
402 tenement
403 tennis
404 terminate
405 terrific
406 terrify

407 territory
408 testament
409 testimony
410 timidity
411 together
412 traceable
413 trafficking
414 transportation
415 transferred
416 truly
417 turmoil
418 twelfth
419 typical
420 until
421 usage
422 utensil
423 vacuum
424 valise
425 vanilla
426 varieties
427 various
428 velocity
429 vengeance
430 vice
431 vicious
432 villain
433 vinegar
434 visitor
435 vulgar
436 warehouse
437 warrant
438 wasteful
439 wholesome
440 wholly
441 wondrous
442 woolen
443 woolly
444 wretched

List 2—For Spelling and Defining

[Sentences illustrating the uses of most of the words here defined should be given by the pupils, or by the teacher.]

1 **abhorrence,** Hatred; loathing.
2 **accessible,** Easy to get at; approachable.
3 **advice,** n. Counsel; instruction.
4 **advise,** v. To give advice; to counsel.
5 **allege,** To state with positiveness; to assert.
6 **amateur,** A lover of any art or science, though not a professional in it.
7 **bounteous,** Disposed to give freely.
8 **candor,** Frankness; sincerity.
9 **catechism,** A book of religious doctrine reduced to questions and answers.
10 **censure,** v. To find fault with; to blame. n. Blame.
11 **chagrined,** Vexed; mortified.
12 **chandelier,** A candlestick, lamp stand, gas fixture, or the like, having several branches.

13 **chattel,** Any article of personal property.
14 **chiffonier,** A high, narrow bureau.
15 **clamor,** Any loud, repeated outcry; shouts, etc.
16 **combustible,** Capable of being set on fire and burned.
17 **conscientious,** Governed by conscience; faithful.
18 **contemptible,** Worthy of contempt or scorn.
19 **counselor,** One who counsels; an advisor.
20 **credulous,** Apt to believe on slight evidence.
21 **crescent,** n. A thing shaped like the new moon.
22 **deficient,** Less than a just or required amount; lacking.
23 **degradation,** State of being lowered in estimation, or character; disgrace.
24 **dilapidated,** Fallen into decay or partial ruin.
25 **dormitory,** A large sleeping room or building containing a series of sleeping rooms.
26 **dubious,** Doubtful; of uncertain result.
27 **eccentric,** Departing from the usual custom or practice; peculiar.
28 **ecstasy,** Excessive joy or enthusiasm.
29 **edible,** Fit to be eaten as food; eatable.
30 **equivalent,** Equal in worth, value, force or power.
31 **erroneous,** Incorrect; false; mistaken.
32 **excrescence,** Anything growing out unnaturally from something else.
33 **exonerate,** To relieve, as of a charge, or load of blame
34 **exorbitant;** Going beyond usual and proper limits.
35 **exultation,** Triumphant joy.
36 **fabulous,** Passing the limits of belief; belonging to fable.
37 **fascinate,** To bewitch; enchant; charm.
38 **firmament,** The expanse of heaven; sky.
39 **flaccid,** Lacking firmness; relaxed; flabby.
40 **frivolous,** Lacking dignity; trifling; silly.
41 **gauging,** Determining the contents, capacity or form of; measuring.
42 **glossary,** A partial dictionary, explaining obsolete, technical, or other uncommon words.
43 **hilarious,** Mirthful; noisy; merry.
44 **homage,** Respect or reverential regard.
45 **hypocrisy,** Pretending to be what one is not.
46 **illiteracy,** State of being ignorant of letters or books.

47 **impostor,** One who assumes a character or title not his own, so as to deceive.

48 **inaudible,** Not capable of being heard.

49 **inconsistent,** Lacking agreement; contradictory.

50 **incessant,** Continuing without interruption.

51 **indelible,** Incapable of being blotted out, or effaced.

52 **indiscreet,** Lacking in good judgment; unwise.

53 **indispensable,** Impossible to be omitted or spared.

54 **infallible,** Not capable of erring.

55 **ingredient,** Part of any combination or mixture.

56 **labyrinth,** A building or place full of intricate windings.

57 **lariat,** A noosed cord or rope used for catching wild horses; a lasso.

58 **laudable,** Worthy of praise.

59 **ledger,** A book of accounts.

60 **lucrative,** Yielding gain; profitable.

61 **luscious,** Pleasing to taste or smell; delicious; richly fragrant.

62 **malleable,** Capable of being hammered or rolled into sheets, as gold or copper.

63 **melancholy,** n. Depression of spirits; gloomy state or mood.

64 **minimum,** The lowest point or amount reached; opposed to maximum.

65 **mutual,** Each acting in turn to benefit the other; interchangeable.

66 **palatial,** Relating to or befitting a palace.

67 **panacea,** A pretended remedy for all diseases.

68 **peasantry,** Collectively, people of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries.

69 **perceive,** To note; to see; to understand.

70 **perusal,** Act of reading carefully.

71 **petulant,** Characterized by unreasonable fretfulness.

72 **pittance,** A scant portion or allowance.

73 **predicament,** A trying situation; plight.

74 **prevalent,** Widespread; prevailing.

75 **prodigal,** a. Given to extravagant spending.
n. One who is unduly wasteful.

76 **prodigy,** A person of very remarkable qualities or powers.

77 **promiscuous,** Mingled; confused; mixed.

78 **prophecy,** A foretelling; a prediction.
79 **prophesy,** To foretell; to predict.
80 **psychology,** The science of mind.
81 **rarefy,** To make rare, thin or porous.
82 **rarity,** That which is rare; an uncommon thing.
83 **recede,** To move back or away.
84 **requisite,** Required by the nature of things; necessary.
85 **soliloquy,** A talking to one's self.
86 **sophomore,** A student in his second year at college.
87 **stationary,** a. Fixed in a certain place.
88 **stationery,** n. Writing-materials.
89 **tangent,** a. Touching; touching at a single point.
n. A line which touches a curve at one point only.
90 **tangible,** Capable of being readily understood.
91 **tragedy,** Any event by which human lives are lost by human violence.
92 **transparent,** Admitting the passage of light so that objects may be distinctly seen.
93 **translucent,** Transmitting rays of light without permitting objects to be distinctly seen; partially transparent.
94 **usury,** Interest in excess of a legal rate.
95 **vermilion,** A lively and brilliant red.
96 **voracious,** Greedy in eating; very hungry.
97 **witticism,** A witty saying.

HISTORY AND CIVICS

List 3—For Spelling

1 admitted
2 agitate
3 alliance
4 ambassador
5 ammunition
6 annexation
7 anniversary
8 appropriated
9 articles
10 assailant
11 assessor
12 attorney
13 ballot
14 besiege
15 campaign
16 cavalry
17 challenge
18 chieftain
19 civilize
20 colonize
21 committee
22 conqueror
23 constable
24 control
25 coroner
26 corruption
27 counterfeit
28 courageous
29 criminal
30 crisis
31 decisive
32 defendant
33 defense
34 delegate
35 disastrous
36 disturbance
37 dominion
38 emigrate
39 enemies
40 enmity
41 equipped
42 evacuate
43 financial
44 forgery
45 guard
46 horrible
47 hospital
48 hurrah
49 insurrection
50 legal
51 lieutenant
52 mariner
53 martyr
54 minority
55 mileage
56 military
57 militia
58 neutrality
59 nullification
60 opposition
61 perjury
62 persecute
63 piracy
64 policy
65 politics
66 presidential
67 prosecute
68 rebel
69 rebellion
70 resistance
71 secede
72 secession

73 secretary
74 seizure
75 senate
76 sheriff
77 siege
78 skirmish
79 smuggling
80 sovereign
81 specie
82 successor
83 supremacy
84 tariff
85 traitor
86 treacherous
87 tyrant
88 vacancies
89 valiant
90 veteran

List 4—For Spelling and Defining

[Sentences illustrating the uses of most of the words here defined should be given by the pupils, or by the teacher.]

1 **aborigines,** The earliest inhabitants of a country.
2 **accession,** The act of adding or joining; that which is added.
3 **acquisition,** Anything gained or won, usually by effort.
4 **acquitted,** Declared innocent.
5 **adversity,** A condition of hardship; misfortune.
6 **animosity,** Hatred; ill will; active enmity.
7 **annihilate,** To reduce to nothing; destroy completely.
8 **annulled,** Caused to be without force; abolished.
9 **apportioned,** Divided and distributed in proportion; allotted.
10 **arbitrary,** Depending on one's own will; despotic.
11 **arsenal,** A place for keeping or making arms and munitions of war; an armory.
12 **artillery,** Mounted guns; cannon.
13 **atrocious,** Extremely wicked or cruel.
14 **bankruptcy,** The state of being unable to pay just debts.
15 **barbarous,** Wild; uncultivated; rude.
16 **belligerent,** Warlike; actually engaged in war.
17 **bullion,** Uncoined masses of gold or silver.
18 **caucus,** A private meeting, as of members of a political party.
19 **census,** An official numbering of the people of a country, with the collecting of various statistics.

20 **centennial,** An anniversary recurring every hundred years.

21 **colleague,** An associate; an assistant.

22 **commemorate,** To celebrate the memory of; keep in remembrance.

23 **competitor,** One who strives with another for something; rival.

24 **conference,** A formal meeting for counsel or discussion.

25 **consul,** An officer residing in a foreign country to look after the commerce of his own country.

26 **court-martial,** n. A court of military or naval officers for the trial of offenses against military or naval law.

27 **custodian,** One having the keeping of a person or thing.

28 **defensible,** Capable of being defended.

29 **democracy,** Government by the people.

30 **dependency,** A territory or state subject to the dominion of another.

31 **dissension,** Difference of opinion.

32 **dominance,** Control, or chief authority.

33 **effigy,** A stuffed figure made to represent some person in disfavor.

34 **eligible,** Fit to be chosen; legally qualified.

35 **emancipate,** To release from slavery; to set free.

36 **encroachment,** Gradual or wrongful entrance upon the rights or possessions of another.

37 **ferocious,** Of a fierce and savage nature.

38 **fugitive,** a. Fleeing, or having fled. n. Runaway.

39 **garrison,** v. To man with troops; n. A military force stationed for defence.

40 **hazard,** Risk, peril.

41 **havoc,** General destruction; ruin.

42 **hostility,** Enmity.

43 **humane,** Having or showing kindness.

44 **inaccessible,** Not capable of being reached or entered.

45 **indict,** To charge with crime in due form of law.

46 **inexhaustible,** Incapable of being emptied or used up; unfailing.

47 **insurgent,** a. Rising in opposition to social or political authority.

48 **intercede,** To act between parties with the purpose of causing them to be friendly; to plead for another.

49 **intolerable,** Not bearable; not to be endured.

50 **irrepressible,** Not able to be restrained or kept down.

51 **legitimate,** Having the approval of law or custom; lawful.

52 **mutinous,** Disposed to rebel against authority.

53 **negotiate,** To treat for by bargain or agreement.

54 **obnoxious,** Of a character to give offense or excite strong dislike.

55 **ordinance,** A local law or regulation.

56 **ordnance,** Military supplies; cannon; heavy guns.

57 **panorama,** A series of large pictures representing a continuous scene, or a series of scenes arranged to unroll and pass before the spectator.

58 **pillory,** A framework by which an offender was fastened by the neck and wrists and exposed to public scorn.

59 **plaintiff,** The complaining party in a law suit.

60 **precinct,** A district within certain boundaries.

61 **restrictive,** Keeping or tending to keep within limits or bounds.

62 **retaliate,** To return like for like; to return evil for evil.

63 **stratagem,** A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; any device for obtaining advantage.

64 **strategy,** Science of military command; generalship.

65 **subpoena,** A writ to cause the attendance in court of a witness.

66 **supersede,** To set aside and take or fill the place of.

67 **tariff,** A system of duties placed on imports and exports.

68 **tranquillity,** Quality or state of being quiet; calm; peaceful.

69 **vigilant,** Alert; watchful, especially to avoid danger.

GEOGRAPHY

List 5—For Spelling

1 abundance
2 accumulate
3 alligator
4 aluminum
5 avalanche
6 banana
7 barren
8 barrier
9 blizzard
10 camel
11 caravan
12 cataract
13 cathedral
14 channel
15 chocolate
16 cinnamon
17 cologne
18 comet
19 commerce
20 coyote
21 crocodile
22 crystal
23 crystallize
24 current
25 cyclone
26 deposit
27 descent
28 distillery
29 eruption
30 fissure
31 gasoline
32 geyser
33 grandeur
34 harbor
35 hurricane
36 iceberg
37 immigrant
38 impassable
39 interior
40 irrigate
41 latitude
42 macaroni
43 mahogany
44 manufacturing
45 mercantile
46 mountainous
47 navigable
48 paraffin
49 parallels
50 peninsula
51 petroleum
52 planet
53 prairie
54 precipice
55 primitive
56 pyramids
57 quarry
58 reindeer
59 rhinoceros
60 scenery
61 solar
62 sulphur
63 summit
64 tapioca
65 terrace
66 tobacco
67 topography
68 torrent
69 torrid
70 tributaries
71 tropical
72 turpentine
73 vegetation
74 vertical
75 volcanoes

List 6—For Spelling and Defining

[Sentences illustrating the uses of most of the words here defined should be given by the pupils, or by the teacher.]

1 **alluvial,** a. Relating to the deposits made by flowing water.

2 **alpaca,** An animal of Peru, having long, fine, woolly hair. A thin kind of cloth made of the hair of the alpaca.

3 **anthracite,** A hard, compact variety of coal.

4 **aqueduct,** An artificial channel for conveying water, especially in large quantities.

5 **aqueous,** Of the nature of water; watery.

6 **avalanche,** A vast body of snow, ice, or earth sliding swiftly down a mountain.

7 **barometer,** An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere.

8 **bituminous,** Having the qualities of mineral pitch. A term applied to ordinary soft coal.

9 **cassimere,** A thin, twilled, woolen cloth.

10 **cataract,** A great fall of water over a steep, high cliff.

11 **cereal,** Any grass cultivated for its edible grain, or the grain itself, as wheat or barley.

12 **commodities,** Goods of all kinds that are bought and sold.

13 **gazetteer,** An alphabetical descriptive list of places; a geographical dictionary.

14 **mammoth,** n. An extinct, hairy elephant of enormous size. a. Very large; gigantic.

15 **manila,** A cheap paper made from manila fiber.

16 **metropolis,** Chief city of a kingdom, state or country.

17 **ruminant,** An animal that chews the cud.

18 **terminus,** End or limit, as of a railway line.

19 **terrestrial,** Pertaining to, or existing on, the earth; earthly.

GRAMMAR

List 7—For Spelling

1 analysis
2 analyze
3 antecedent
4 apostrophe
5 appositive
6 assertion
7 assumed
8 classification
9 conjugation
10 conjunctive
11 correlative
12 declarative
13 declension
14 definite
15 essential
16 exclamatory
17 explanatory
18 expletive
19 feminine
20 imperative
21 independent
22 indicative
23 interpret
24 interrogative
25 limiting
26 modifiers
27 neuter
28 parenthesis
29 participle
30 plural
31 possessive
32 potential
33 predicate
34 proper
35 proposition
36 purpose
37 relative
38 subjunctive
39 summary
40 superlative
41 supposition
42 transitive

List 8—For Spelling and Defining

[Sentences illustrating the uses of most of the words here defined should be given by the pupils, or by the teacher.]

1 abridgment, An expression in fewer words of the same idea or essential features.

2 ambiguous, Capable of being understood in more ways than one.

3 analogy, Likeness in some respect between things otherwise different.

4 attribute, n. A quality considered as belonging to a person or thing.

5 **coherence,** A sticking together.

6 **colloquial,** Pertaining to common and familiar speech.

7 **complement,** That which completes something.

8 **co-ordinate,** a. Of the same order or rank; equal in order or rank.

9 **derivation,** The tracing of the origin and history of a word; the making of a new word from another word or words.

10 **diminutive,** n. A word formed from another word to express diminished size.

11 **ellipsis,** The omission of a word or words necessary to complete a sentence.

12 **etymology,** The division of grammar that treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

13 **gerund,** A verbal noun ending in *ing.*

14 **homonym,** A word which agrees in sound with another, but has a different meaning; as, *air* and *heir.*

15 **obsolete,** Gone out of use.

16 **paradigm,** An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its forms.

17 **paraphrase,** v. To reproduce the sense in other terms.

18 **pronominal,** Of, pertaining to, or like a pronoun.

19 **redundant,** Being more than is necessary.

20 **syllabication,** Act or method of dividing words into syllables.

21 **synonymous,** Having the same or almost the same meaning.

22 **synopsis,** An outline so arranged as to give a general view, as of a subject or book.

23 **synthesis,** The putting of different things together. Opposed to analysis.

PHYSIOLOGY

List 9—For Spelling

1 abscess
2 alcohol
3 appetite
4 auricle
5 breath
6 breathe
7 capacity
8 cartilage
9 catarrh
10 cavity
11 chloroform
12 cholera
13 cigarette
14 contagious
15 corpuscle
16 curable
17 curing
18 curvature
19 delirium
20 dyspepsia
21 enamel
22 hoarseness
23 indigestible
24 inflammation
25 injurious
26 intemperance
27 invigorate
28 lauda num
29 laboratory
30 malady
31 malaria
32 marrow
33 measles
34 medicine
35 mosquito
36 motor
37 nutriment
38 palate
39 paralysis
40 paralyze
41 perspiration
42 phlegm
43 physician
44 physique
45 pneumonia
46 poisonous
47 quarantine
48 remedies
49 respiration
50 rheumatism
51 skeleton
52 stagnant
53 stimulant
54 strychnine
55 stupefy
56 surgeon
57 swollen
58 sympathetic
59 symptom
60 tendons
61 tonsilitis
62 tuberculosis
63 typhoid
64 unconscious
65 vaccinate
66 vaseline
67 ventilate
68 ventricle
69 victuals
70 vigorous
71 vitality
72 voluntary

List 10—For Spelling and Defining

[Sentences illustrating the uses of most of the words here defined should be given by the pupils, or by the teacher.]

1 **absorbent,** Capable of drinking in, as a sponge does.
2 **albumen,** Of the nature of the white of an egg; nourishing matter stored up within a seed.
3 **albuminous,** Pertaining to or containing albumen.
4 **anatomy,** The science which treats of the structure of organized bodies.
5 **antidote,** A remedy to counteract or to overcome the effects of poison.
6 **bacteria,** Minute organisms of various forms; microbes.
7 **bilious,** Suffering from indigestion, headache, drowsiness, etc., popularly supposed to be caused by disorder of the liver.
8 **capillary,** A hair-like tube, as those that connect by net work the arteries and veins.
9 **carbon dioxide,** A heavy, colorless gas, produced in the respiration of animals and in the decay or burning of organic matter.
10 **cerebellum,** The large lobe of the back part of the brain.
11 **convalescent,** a. Recovering health after sickness; n. One who is recovering health.
12 **cuticle,** The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; epidermis.
13 **diaphragm,** A thin membrane separating the chest from the abdomen.
14 **emergency,** An unforeseen occurrence, or sudden condition, calling for immediate action.
15 **epidermis,** The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; cuticle.
16 **epiglottis,** A lidlike organ at the base of the tongue that closes the larynx during the act of swallowing.
17 **erysipelas,** An inflammatory contagious disease, usually of the skin.
18 **exhilarate,** To make merry or jolly; to cheer.
19 **extensor,** A muscle which serves to extend or straighten any part of the body.
20 **ganglia,** Masses or knots of nervous matter.

21 **hemorrhage,** Any discharge of blood from burst blood vessels.

22 **heredity,** Transmission of physical or mental qualities, diseases, etc., from parent to child.

23 **hydrophobia,** A disease caused by the bite of a mad dog or other animal.

24 **immunity,** Freedom from likelihood of developing contagious diseases, as smallpox.

25 **intermittent,** Coming and going at intervals.

26 **ligament,** A tough band of tissue which binds parts together, as the bones at joints.

27 **lymphatic,** A vessel which carries lymph and discharges it into the veins.

28 **mucus,** n. A slimy fluid secreted by membranes which it moistens and protects.

29 **mucous,** a. Pertaining to, or resembling mucus; slimy.

30 **neutralize,** To make of no effect.

31 **nucleus,** The central or compact portion of a plant or an animal cell.

32 **osseous,** Pertaining to, or of the nature of bone.

33 **orifice,** A small opening into a cavity.

34 **pleurisy,** Inflammation of the membrane that infolds the lungs.

35 **stimulus,** That which excites action in a nerve or muscle.

36 **sutures,** Seam-like joinings of two irregular edges, as the sutures of the skull.

37 **susceptible,** Yielding readily; easily influenced or affected.

38 **sustenance,** That which supports life; food; means of living.

39 **trachea,** The windpipe.

NATURE STUDY AND AGRICULTURE

List 11—For Spelling

1 acreage
2 alfalfa
3 ammonia
4 annual
5 beetle
6 caterpillar
7 cauliflower
8 cedar
9 celery
10 cocoon
11 cucumber
12 daffodil
13 dairy
14 dairying
15 dandelion
16 distribution
17 evaporate
18 fertility
19 fertilization
20 gardening
21 geranium
22 heifer
23 hickory
24 hoeing
25 hyacinth
26 incubator
27 kernels
28 lettuce
29 lizard
30 meteor
31 migratory
32 mullein
33 mushrooms
34 nutritive
35 oxygen
36 plantain
37 plumage
38 potato
39 poultry
40 pruning
41 rhubarb
42 rotation
43 shrubs
44 sorghum
45 spinach
46 specimen
47 sycamore
48 thistle
49 timothy
50 tortoise
51 vapor

List 12—For Spelling and Defining

[Sentences illustrating the uses of most of the words here defined should be given by the pupils, or by the teacher.]

1 alkali, A substance that neutralizes acids.
2 ameba, One of the simplest known microscopic animals

3 **antenna,** A sort of horn of an insect; a feeler. (Plural, antennae.)

4 **aphis,** One of many kinds of plant lice injurious to fruits and vegetables.

5 **aquarium,** A tank for water animals or plants.

6 **arable,** Capable of being plowed; fit for cultivation.

7 **biennial,** n. A plant that produces leaves and roots the first year and flowers and fruit the second, and then dies. a. Happening once in two years, or lasting through two years.

8 **bulletin,** A periodical publication, as of the proceedings of a society.

9 **callous,** Thickened and hardened, as the skin when habitually rubbed or pressed.

10 **calyx,** The outermost series of leaves of a complete flower, individually called sepals.

11 **corolla,** The petals of a flower taken together.

12 **cellulose,** The essential part of the solid framework of plants.

13 **characteristics,** Distinguishing traits, qualities or properties.

14 **chlorophyll,** The green coloring matter of plants.

15 **conifers,** Trees or shrubs bearing cones, such as pines.

16 **cotyledon,** A seed leaf of a plant.

17 **cyanide,** A strongly poisonous solid used in photography.

18 **disseminate,** To scatter for growth, like seed.

19 **dormant,** Sleeping; being in a state resembling sleep.

20 **embryo,** The first stages of an organism whether animal or plant.

21 **fibrous,** Containing, or made up of, fibers.

22 **filament,** A slender fiber; the threadlike part of the stamen.

23 **forage,** v. To wander in search of forage or food.

24 **germination,** Act or process of sprouting.

25 **herbaceous,** Of or pertaining to herbs.

26 **hibernation,** Act of passing the season of winter in a torpid state.

27 **insoluble,** Impossible or hard to be dissolved.

28 **kaffir,** A variety of Indian millet, cultivated for food throughout South Africa and in parts of the United States.

29 **larva,** Insect in its first stage after coming out of the egg.

30 **leguminous,** Pertaining to legumes. (Peas and beans are types.)

31 **mammals,** Animals which suckle their young.

32 **mulch,** Straw, hay, leaves, dust, etc., used to protect roots of plants.

33 **noxious,** Hurtful; injurious; destructive.

34 **parasite,** A plant or animal that lives on or in some other plant or animal on which it feeds.

35 **pasteurize,** To prevent or check fermentation, as of milk, by heating to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

36 **perennial,** a. Continuing more than two years; n. A plant that lasts more than two years.

37 **pistil,** The seed-bearing organ of a flower.

38 **pistillate,** Having a pistil or pistils; usually implying the absence of stamens.

39 **pollen,** The dustlike cells of the anthers of flowers.

40 **pollination,** Act of fertilizing.

41 **propagation,** Act of multiplying by successive production.

42 **scion,** A piece of a slender branch or twig cut for grafting.

43 **sepal,** A leaf or division of the calyx.

44 **silage,** The green cut corn preserved in a silo.

45 **stamens,** The organs of a flower which contain the pollen.

46 **staminate,** Furnished with stamens; having stamens but no pistils.

47 **sterilize,** To make free from all reproductive germs.

48 **stigma,** That part of the pistil which receives the pollen.

49 **trellis,** Latticework or other support for vegetation, especially climbing plants.

50 **venomous,** Poisonous.

51 **veterinary,** Pertaining to the treatment of diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

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The words here indexed appear in each of two lists of Part One. In one list they are starred, as a reference to this index; in a note following the other list they are defined, or explained. This reference is to the latter list.

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